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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

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Commissioners—Jabez Pritchett, W. F. Martin, A. H. Whitcomb, C. R. Brothers, John Wood.
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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
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Surveyor—Kader Perry.
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Representative—W. J. Munden.

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Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

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He invites a call from every one.

If You Love Me, Tell Me So.

If you love me, tell me so,
Wait not till the summer glow
Fades in autumn's changeful light
Amber clouds and purple night;
Wait not till the winter hours
Heap with snow drift all the flowers,
Till the tide of life runs low—
If you love me, tell me so.

If you love me, tell me so,
While the river's dreamy flow
Holds the love enchanted hours
Steeped in music, crowned with flowers;
Ere the summer's dreamy days
Fade in mystic, purple haze—
Ere is hushed the music flow—
If you love me, tell me so.

If you love me, tell me so,
Let me hear the sweet words low,
Let me, if life's morning fair,
Feel your kisses on my hair,
While in womanhood's first bloom,
Ere shall come dark days of gloom;
In the first fresh morning glow—
If you love me, tell me so.

Louise Lenormand's Prophecy.

A ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

On the fourth of December, 1804, a small, stout man, in a long gray overcoat, ascended the doorsteps of a large marble building in Paris.

The man rang the bell, and a tall, slender brunette opened the door to him. She started for, despite the repulsance she offered to his embrace.

"Sire! sire!" she exclaimed, protestingly.

"Oh, don't call me so, my beauty," he replied, still keeping his arms around her. "Your shall tell me my fortune again to-day."

The handsome brunette disengaged herself from his arms. Her countenance assumed a somber air.

"Sire," she said, gravely, "do not ask me to do that any more."

"Why not?"

"Napoleon Bonaparte," she said, almost solemnly, "I have bad news for you."

"Bad news for me, Louise? You are joking. Who can harm me? Am I not all powerful?"

"Oh, yes, now, now!"

"And what is in store for me?"

"Sire, do you want to hear it?"

"I do."

She led him into her boudoir. There she took from her desk a pack of curious cards. She laid four of them on the table.

"These cards," she said, "signify a name."

"What name?" he asked.

"B—L—U—C—H—E—R."

"Blucher! Who is he?"

"He is a Prussian general."

"I never heard of him."

She put four more cards on the table.

"This Gen. Blucher, sir, will bring about your ruin."

Napoleon burst into laughter.

"A Prussian general should be able to ruin me, Louise? You are mistaken, my beauty."

"Ah, sire, no! I love, I revere you!"

"I know it."

She approached him with a tender, though sad glance.

"Then let me warn you. Before me I see a field of battle, on which Gen. Blucher will rout your troops, and then"—

She hesitated.

"And then?" asked Napoleon, smilingly.

"Then you will be transported to an island in mid-ocean."

The emperor laughed uproariously.

"What has got into you, Louise?" he asked, merrily. "A Prussian general will rout my troops, and then bring about my transportation to an island in mid-ocean? I never heard such nonsense. The Prussian army will be annihilated by my veterans; it has nothing but blockheads for generals, and I"—

"You, sire," she said, "are the greatest man that ever lived, but you know my supernatural powers."

"Ah!" interrupted Napoleon, "no one can frighten me with Prussia. Yes, if you had talked about Austria, Russia or England"—

"Austria and Russia," she said, gravely, "your majesty will bring to the verge of ruin next year."

"Is that true, Louise?" cried the emperor, joyfully.

"Perfectly true, your majesty."

He embraced her fervently.

"If that is true, Louise, your other prophecy will fall to the ground. What will Prussia do alone against me?"

She shook her head gloomily.

"The cards say to the contrary, sire," she rejoined.

Napoleon laughed again at her.

It is a well known fact that, like all Corsicans, he was very superstitious, and the wonderful predictions of the charming fortune teller, Louise Lenormand, which had proved true in every respect, had made a deep impression upon him.

Her beauty had caused him to fall in love with her, and she, like most of the beautiful women of the French capital at that time, had only been too glad to, receive his homage.

He left her with the name of Blucher firmly impressed upon his mind. His wonderful memory never forgot anything which conferred him personally.

Two years elapsed.

The emperor of the French had artfully managed to cause the foolish King Frederick William III. of Prussia, and his equally foolish advisers, to declare war against him.

Everybody knows the disastrous consequences of this rash act of folly.

The terrible battles of Jena and Auerstedt were fought. Almost in a single day the Prussian army was routed, and the humiliating defeat at Rossbach was more than avenged.

Only Blucher's division, which had performed prodigies of valor in the great battle, made an orderly retreat in a northwesterly direction. But the French corps under Marshal Victor, flushed with victory, pursued him with the utmost vigor.

The Prussian soldiers were half starved and utterly exhausted when they reached the ancient city of Lubeck. There, after a brief struggle, destitute of ammunition and provisions, they were compelled to surrender.

Blucher and most of his officers broke their swords rather than give them up to their hated adversaries.

The vanquished general was treated in an almost barbarous manner. Having refused to give his parole to the effect that he would never again bear arms against the emperor of the French, he was confined in a dungeon in the Basement of the city hall.

Four days after Marshal Victor received from the Emperor Napoleon the following laconic letter:

"Cause Blucher to make an attempt to escape. Then have him court-martialed and shot.

"N."

Gen. Blucher, who was then already sixty-four years old, was smoking his pipe gloomily in his cell. Suddenly a handsome young woman stepped in. Now the prim old Prussian general was anything but an hater of women. His enemies asserted that he fell in love with every pretty face he saw, and when his fair young visitor entered his cell his face brightened at once. He rose politely from his stool and offered it to her.

"Fair lady," he said, in his most courteous manner, "what brings you to this dismal place?"

She answered him in French, telling him that she was the daughter of Masillon, the celebrated pulpit orator of Berlin, and that she had risked her life in order to free him from captivity.

Her bearing toward the grim old soldier was so seductive that he fell an easy victim to her charms.

"We must flee from here to-night," she whispered to him, as he held her in his arms.

"I am ready," he replied. "But how am I to get out of this infernal hole?"

"I will be here again at setting in of dusk," she said. "I have procured keys for every cell here and a French uniform for you."

"A French uniform!" he exclaimed, in dismay. "I shall not don a French uniform. Never! never!"

"But, general, is it not better for you to do that than languish here any more?" she asked, fondling his gray mustache.

"Yes, my darling," he replied, "and, besides, it will only be for a few hours—won't it?"

"Only for a few minutes, general. As soon as our carriage is out of the city you may throw off the uniform of the hated invaders," she replied.

She left him after a fervent embrace, and a few minutes later the keeper of the jail, a white headed German, with an honest, open face, entered Blucher's cell.

He bowed respectfully before the grim old warrior, and then said:

"General, may I ask you one question?"

"Why not, my friend?"

"General, I don't like to speak about it, and I hope you will not communicate to any one what I am going to tell you."

"What an idea! I never betray my friends!"

"General, let me ask you, then, do you know the—the woman that came to see you to-day?"

"No. She said her name was Madeline Masillon, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Masillon, of Berlin. Is she not what she pretends to be?"

The old keeper shook his head.

"General," he replied, "her true name is Adele Broisson. She is a bad woman—she is Marshal Victor's mistress."

Blucher sprung to his feet.

"What does this fraud she has practiced on me mean?" he exclaimed.

"I do not know, general, but I saw the marshal himself help her into his carriage after she had left your cell."

The general thanked the old keeper, who went out.

He became very thoughtful.

At setting in of dark, true to her promise, the fascinating creature entered Blucher's cell again.

"Everything is in readiness," she said.

"Is it, Mlle. Broisson?" he asked, dryly.

"Yes; make haste—the carriage is waiting for us. But why do you call me Broisson?"

"Because I know you. (Get out of here! I don't know what you are bent upon, but I know that it is mischief you are putting on foot. Begone!"

She bit her lips, and hurried from the cell.

Next day a French general fell into the hands of a Prussian regiment. Blucher was exchanged for him.

Nine years later the prophecy of Louise Lenormand, the great Parisian fortune teller, proved true.

A Chinese Parable.

Fohi, in the course of his wanderings, coming to a village, knocked at the door of a rich woman and begged permission to enter. "What!" said she, "do you think I receive into my house every roving vagabond? No, indeed; it would be unbefitting a respectable woman! Go your way!"

Then he went to the cottage of a poor woman, who at once kindly begged him to enter. She set before him the only food she had, a little goat's milk, broke a piece of bread into it, and said: "May Fohi bless it, that we may both have enough."

She then prepared for him a couch of straw; and, when he fell asleep, perceiving that he had no shirt, she sat up all night and made him one out of some linen she had made by her own hard labor. In the morning she brought it to him, begging he would not despise her poor gift. After breakfast she accompanied him a little way, and at parting Fohi said: "May the first work you undertake last until evening!"

She went her way home, thinking the whole time of her linen, and anticipating its wonderful increase; but just then her cows begun to low. "Before I measure my linen," said she "I will quickly fetch the cows some water."

But when she poured the water into the trough, her pail never emptied; she went on pouring, the stream increased, and soon her house and yard were all under water; the neighbors complained that everything was ruined; the cattle were drowned, and with difficulty she saved her own life, for the water never ceased flowing until the setting of the sun.

Presence of Mind.

A few nights ago, says the San Antonio *Herald*, a married couple were attacked by a dog. Of course the lady screamed and tried to run, but her male protector, quick as thought, caught her by the shoulders, and held her firmly between the infuriated animal and his person, while he whispered in a hoarse voice, to encourage her: "Don't you dare let go of me, darling. I'll stand by you even if he does bite. Keep cool now," etc.

Never losing his presence of mind for an instant, the daring man baffled every attempt of the fierce brute to hang himself by his teeth to the seat of his nearly new pants, by interposing his helpless companion.

The owner of the animal interfered, and as the couple moved off in triumph he was heard to rebuke the lady he had just saved, almost from the jaws of death, by saying: "If you had only let that dog bite you, Matildy, I might have sued the city for $10,000 damages. But you never did have much sense."

There are some men who are never sentimental, but mean business all the time, and he was one of them.

ROMANCE IN NAPLES.

An Heiress Abducted and Shut up in an Asylum for Lunatics.

A correspondent at Rome writes: Miss Vernieri, still in her teens, has lost her father, and lives with her mother in Salerno. She is beautiful, clever, and accomplished, and inherits 120,000 ducats, or about half a million lire. Her mother is completely under the power of the family physician, Dr. Cosimati, who poses as protector of the widow and orphan. Eligible offers of marriage are made to Miss Vernieri, but are skillfully staved off by the doctor and his dupe, the mother, their object being to enjoy the administration of the young lady's means, of which the mother was simply the depositary, and of which the prospective son-in-law would become absolute master. At last Miss Vernieri attained her majority, and her guardians anticipated her intentions of matrimony by proposing to her as her fiancee her first cousin. This young gentleman resided in Naples, and thither the mother, daughter and family doctor repaired to arrange the nuptials. The youth, however, found no favor in the eyes of Miss Vernieri, who, on the contrary, became desperately enamored of a young advocate whom she met under the roof of an aunt in Naples. Her passion was reciprocated, and the mother's opposition made the daughter only more resolute in her determination to marry the young advocate. So doctor and mother together changed their tactics. One morning Madame Vernieri said to her daughter: "Are you really determined to marry him?" "Yes." "Then, as I can't bear to see you unhappy, I give my consent." The young lady fell on her mother's neck, and wept with joy, till, gently disengaging herself, Madame Vernieri said: "Now, as your lover and his family live at Naples, it is better that we should go there to fix the day of marriage, and get your trousseau ready." They started accordingly, and took apartments at the Hotel Fiori, near the Fiortini theater, intending to take a house in the country for the ensuing summer, the marriage having been arranged for the end of autumn. They had been only two days in the hotel when Dr. Cosimati came in with a Signor Miraglia, whom he represented as a cousin of his, and as desirous of forming Miss Vernieri's acquaintance. The visit seemed one of pure courtesy. The young lady chatted pleasantly enough on current topics with the new comer till he took his leave, and she thought no more about him. Forty-eight hours afterward, the doctor proposed a drive into the country, at which the ladies were delighted, and all three were soon in a carriage bowling along the Via del Camp.

Miss Vernieri asked many questions as to the palazzi and villas they passed, till they approached a grand edifice whose magnificent site awoke her admiration. Whose was it? The doctor, as if suddenly struck by an idea, ordered the driver to stop. "Here," he said, "is precisely what you want, a country residence till the close of November. This palace is divided into suites. How you like them." They alighted and entered, and the doctor asked for Madame Flourens. An iron gate was then opened, admitting to a courtyard, from which they mounted two flights of stairs, and then they were ushered into a drawing-room where they were politely received by that lady. Dr. Cosimati then intimated that Miss Vernieri wished to take apartments for the summer in the palazzo, and would like to be shown through the various suites. Madame Flourens was only too delighted, and offered her arm to the young lady, who mechanically took it. Then the mother said, languidly: "You can go alone, my dear, and make your choice, which is sure to satisfy me. I am tired, and will wait here with the doctor till you come back." Madame Flourens and Miss Vernieri then moved off, and the moment the door closed behind them the mother and doctor slipped stealthily through a private passage, gained the staircase, and were soon in the courtyard. Meanwhile Miss Vernieri was making the tour of the apartments, and it was not long before Miss Vernieri learned that she had been left in an asylum for lunatics.

After her discovery, Miss Vernieri asked Madame Flourens, the lady superintendent, how she could have consented to become an instrument in such a base conspiracy. The lady smiled sadly. "*Figlia mia!*" were I to believe all those who say they have been brought here as the victims of a conspiracy, I should have few patients on my hands!" "But," remonstrated Miss Vernieri, "what legal proof have you that I am a fit subject for an asylum?" "The doctor who came here with you," replied Madame Flourens, "applied to me for the admission of a patient. I told him he must first have a certificate of the patient's madness, signed by the director of the establishment, who is the first alienist in Naples, Dr. Miraglia. "Ah," broke in Miss Vernieri, to whom this name was a revelation, "the perfidious plotters! That cousin of his, whom Dr. Cosimati presented to me, was Dr. Miraglia, then? But how could the doctor certify my lunacy? I talk rationally enough. Oh! the monsters!" "*Figlia mia!*" behold my justification," and Madame Flourens produced the certificate of the alienist, Dr. Miraglia, the director of the asylum.

Thereupon Miss Vernieri addressed herself to the task of devising her extrication from the Flourens asylum. Vigilantly watched, she yet succeeded in getting a letter conveyed to her lover, and he went straight to work to rescue her and bring her persecutors to justice.

He got the procurator of the king to send forthwith to the asylum an instructing judge and a notary. These gentlemen obtained immediate access to the young lady, and examined her, with the most painstaking minuteness, putting questions of every kind, laying traps for her, and taking down her answers. She came out of the ordeal triumphantly, and the result was the immediate order for her release, and criminal proceedings were at once taken against Dr. Cosimati, the widow Vernieri, and Dr. Miraglia. No sooner set at liberty, than Miss Vernieri fled to the aunt at whose house she had met her fiancee. Their marriage took place immediately.

Meanwhile the conspirators, whose object it had been to prevent the marriage, and to invalidate Miss Vernieri's right to the control of her fortune by making her out mad, were put upon their trial at Salerno. They had already taken legal steps to complete their nefarious design, when the young lady's release upset everything, and turned them from appellants into defendants. The section of accusation (as the Italian phrase goes) acquitted the mother as the dupe of Cosimati. Miraglia was admitted to have acted with *bona fides*, and he, too, was declared guiltless before the law. The doctor was fully convicted. The public minister demanded, as his sentence, three years' imprisonment—a year for each day during which his victim was immured in the asylum, and that sentence was pronounced by the judges. Dr. Cosimati appealed, and the term of imprisonment was reduced to one year. Not content with this remission of the sentence, the doctor—always, be it remarked, enjoying provisional liberty, that is, not imprisoned at all—applied to the court of cassation; but his plea was rejected. Then he solicited the king's mercy; but Signor Vigliani, late minister of justice, refused him that also. The eighteenth of March came, and, with it, the Left to power. The appeal to the king's mercy was renewed, and his majesty was advised to grant it. Sentence was committed to interlement in a prescribed locality from May to November.

Eccentricities of Genius.

A Cork manager tells how he engaged Geo. Francis Train to spout in his theater. After the engagement had been duly heralded, the opening night came. Says the manager:

The night came! The street was blocked with people. The house was full to overflowing, and I was informed by the call boy that, although it was ten minutes to eight, and the curtain had been "rung in," Mr. Train had not put in an appearance.

Here was a dilemma! I knew the man too well to hope. I hastened to a hotel, and found him seated, slippers and gown, reading a paper. "Mr. Train," I cried, "do you know what time it is? The theater is jammed with people, and the music is already"—

"Never get excited," interrupted he; "take things quietly. I have decided not to speak to-night."

The coolness of his reply angered me, and I said:

"You shall go to the theater if I carry you there." I then rushed around the corner to the theater, and ordered the brass band from the balcony to the hotel at once.

"There's one condition," said Train, meeting me at the door of his room, "upon which I will accompany you."

"There's no condition, sir," I angrily replied. "I have ordered the band here, and you must follow them, or prove your superiority in strength over mine."

Apparently in a delighted mood at the joke, he followed me to the main entrance, followed by the band playing "The Rogue's March." At eight o'clock precisely he walked upon the stage, leisurely removed a handsome light overcoat and a pair of gorgeous kids, and amid thunders of applause bowed to the immense assembly before him.

"Two years ago," said he, beginning in that oratorical manner as few, having once heard, can ever forget, "when I came here, you desired to crown me king of Ireland, but you made another stupid blunder! You placed a twenty-two-inch crown upon me when you knew my head measured twenty-four."

His discourse was one of his noted melanges, jumping, as the Cork *Herald* termed it, "from Halifax to Jerusalem and returning by way of Hong Kong." His voice was in perfect tune, and his wonderful gestures were carrying his hearers by storm, when a voice from the gallery sung out: "How about that case ye have against the English government for damages, George?"

He rushed to the lights, and in a voice of thunder shouted:

"Twenty-four hours after I'm President of the United States, I'll collect [illegible] thousand pounds, or I'll hang the British minister to a lamppost in front of the White House."

The next minute I saw Mr. Train walked off the stage by two policemen, and only by the most strenuous effort did I get the house pacified and the speaker released.

A Thrilling Drama.

It is whispered that a young gentleman in town is now hard at work upon a new drama, which, when completed, he hopes to see presented upon the boards of one of the St. Louis theaters. It is purely an American drama, and a very powerful one. In the seventh act of the play the curtain rises to show old Moneypouch, the insurance president, discovering his daughter going down a rope ladder at midnight to land in the arms of an impecunious but loving young man in the yard. Old Moneypouch yells out:

"Hi! What's all this?"

The young man folds his arms sternly and rejoins:

"I wouldst flee with thy daughter?"

"Curses on thee, villain!" roars the father.

Here the daughter breaks in with:

"Oh, pa, wipe off your chin!"

"I will not wipe off my chin! No, never! False minx!" thunders out the stern parent.

"Then pull down your vest, pa, do," responds the loving daughter.

"Ungrateful hussy! How can I pull down my vest? Don't you see I'm in my nightshirt?" shrieks the distracted parent.

"Ah! we have cried! Give us thy blessing, father-in-law-to-be," the young man now puts in, and he and the young woman flop down on their knees in the damp grass of the courtyard.

"Aha! Bless thee, my children, bless thee!" answers the old man, spreading his hands benevolently. "I will boost thee in business, my son, and thou shalt yet become president of a savings bank, and slope in better style than thou hadst planned."

The curtain falls amid what the writer of the play expects will be the widest applause of the enraptured audience.

His Imagination.

John Jarvis was a native of Dublin, where he practiced the art of painting on glass for some time, and then removed to London, where he soon gained for himself a high reputation. When the bacchanalian propensities of Jarvis had rendered him, rather an unequal, if not an unsafe, artist, he was employed by a gentleman to paint his wife's portrait—a miracle of plainness—under the stipulation that a pint of wine at a single sitting must be the extent of his potations. Jarvis assented, and in a short time produced a perfect *facsimile* of the lady. On exhibiting it to the husband he seemed quite disappointed. "Couldn't you have done it," said he to the painter, "a little less—that is, couldn't you give it a little more?" "If you expect me," responded Jarvis, seeing the husband's drift at once, "to make a handsome portrait of your wife I must have more than a pint of wine at a sitting. I couldn't get up imagination enough to make her good looking under a quart at the very least."

Why We Cough.

An Italian investigator has been studying the cause of coughs, and has come to the conclusion that they are the result of the presence of a parasitic fungus in the air passages. In severe cases the parasite multiplies and takes possession of the lung cells. Quinine is said to possess the power of stopping the microscopic fungi, and is therefore recommended as a remedy. The Italian doctor has successfully used a powder composed of the chlorohydrate of quinine, one part; bicarbonate of soda, one part; gum arabic, twenty parts. The soda is intended to dissolve the mucus, the gum arabic to increase the adherence of the powder on the bronchial passages. The blowing in of the powder should take place during a deep inspiration of the patient, so that it may penetrate the windpipe, the chief seat of the microscopic fungus. The remedy, whatever may be the truth of the theory on which it is founded, has the merit of simplicity, and if its application did little good, it could not do much harm.

Education of Boys and Girls in England.

The London *Saturday Review* says: Take the case of a girl of fifteen, conscientious and anxious to improve herself. She rises long before it is light in the morning, before perhaps even the early hour appointed. She struggles with a feeling of oppression and langnor, occasioned by sleeping in the same room with several other girls, and breathing all night a vitiated atmosphere. The gas in the room does not improve the state of the air, and there are no ventilators; perhaps even the register of the grate is shut. In all probability there are not adequate bathing arrangements; certainly no hot water is allowed. The poor victim breaks the ice in her jug, and uses as small a quantity as possible of the hard water. It is not improbable she has inflamed chilblains, which have kept her awake half the night. Hungry, sleepy and laughed, she begins her piano practice in a room without a fire. At the end of an hour she is stupid with cold, and has a violent headache. There is no use in complaining, for several of her companions are in a similar condition, and they sit down to breakfast shivering in the dreary gray dawn. After breakfast comes the monotonous half hour's walk, which is supposed to be good for the health, but seems only to have the result of fatiguing the children before their day's work has well begun. Then comes a long morning, in which class succeeds class with scarcely any intermission. Latin, French, German, music, drawing, have all to be squeezed in, as well as the other lessons which belong to a good English education. These of themselves would be enough to fill up the whole time.

After an early dinner, if the day is fine, there is another dreary stroll; but every one rejoices if the weather is wet, for then there is little time for idleness or play. The classes begin again in the afternoon and last until teatime; perhaps even after that the preparation for the next day must be got through. If there is no hour before bedtime in which relaxation is insisted on, the industrious girls will work up to the last moment, and often dream half the night of unprepared lessons or problems they cannot solve. Their feverish restlessness is the natural result of overstraining young brains, and not giving the muscles vigorous, healthy exercise. Not that much is accomplished after all in the way of learning; far from it; and, worst of all, they are never taught how to learn. The time given to lessons is too long to be advantageously employed. It is impossible that it can be good for either the mind or body of a growing girl to spend nine or ten hours a day in hard work, particularly when the greater part of the time is passed in an overcrowded, stuffy schoolroom.

Boys have a great advantage over girls in this respect. Their class-rooms are much larger, more numerous and better ventilated. They are not hung with curtains or covered with carpets which can scarcely be kept free from dust. Then, too, boys have another advantage over girls in the liberty they enjoy. Their games and sports are not constantly under inspection. Their games of cricket and football are admirable tonics after a morning of hard work. The healthy glow of exercise sends a fresh current through the tired brain, and completely changes the course of their thoughts. But of this invigorating sensation the properly brought up schoolgirl knows nothing. She is not allowed to warm her feet by a good run, or her hands by a boxing match. The nearest approach she ever gets to healthy exertion is the weekly dancing lesson.

A Servant of the Sultan.

Signor Donizetti, a nephew of the famous composer and pianist to the late unfortunate Sultan, Abdul Aziz, describes his audience thus: "You are summoned at eight o'clock in the morning to play for three hours. You must be in full uniform; you wait for seven hours in a elegant gallery, where you are forbidden to sit down. From time to time they come to tell you what is occurring in his majesty's apartment. "His highness is going to arise." The moment you hear this you must prostrate yourself. "His highness is going to the Bath." Again you prostrate yourself. "His highness is dressing." You prostrate yourself lower than ever. And so the intelligence continues, until you are escorted beyond endurance and the sultan is finally ready. Then an immense grand piano is brought in without its legs, for, the floor of the gallery is a precious mosaic of the finest woods, and must not bear the weight of a piano even. The immense instrument is laid on the backs of five wretched Turks, suitably placed on their hands and knees. "But," say you, "I cannot play on a five Turk piano." Suppose you complain that the instrument is not level, they carefully put a cushion under this knee of the smallest Turk and tell you to proceed, without suspecting the sentiment of humanity that has occasioned the delay. The sultan appears, and, after all manner of prostrations, you ask for a chair. There is none; no one, ever sits in the presence of the sultan. You protest you cannot play unless you sit, and the sultan finally orders a chair to be produced. You play for an hour or so, and, after the sultan has watched the effect on his followers until he is weary, he rudely thrusts you aside and takes your place. The cymbals and the rest awake and applaud his discords with ruptures exclamations, and, after he has amused himself thus until he is satisfied of the superiority of his music over yours, you are dismissed.

Military Discipline in China.

A terrible instance of the severity of the military discipline enforced by certain Chinese officers occurred only the other day at Soochow. As a band of soldiers was being marched through the town the attention of one of the men was attracted by an itinerant needlewoman—one of those virtuous and useful ladies whose whole stock in trade consists of a housewife, a thimble, and a little stool; and this man, it seems, took the liberty of patting or stroking the woman's cheek as he passed. Up sprung the outraged lady, and reported in good set terms, treating the adventurous warrior to a sound bit of her mind at the top of her injured voice. The officer in charge stepped up to the offender. "Don't make such a noise," he said, quietly; "be patient; it shall not occur again." The soldiers passed on, and in a quarter of an hour the man's head was adorning the city walls. It is said the woman who had been the innocent cause of the catastrophe was sadly grieved at this unlooked for and dreadful result.

How Much Faster?

Two years ago the fastest time for the mile ever recorded came for the fifties when he cut the figures down to four minutes minutes and a half seconds. At Louisville the horse Ten Broeck went over his four miles in seven minutes fifteen and three-quarter seconds, bettering the pace by three and three-quarter seconds, and beating Lexington's time in New Orleans by four seconds. Ten Broeck is four years old. His first mile was made in 1:52½; second mile, in 1:45½; third mile in 1:46¼, and the fourth mile in 1:50¼.

A CLERGYMAN AND A BURGLAR.

The Rev. Dr. Price's Remarkable Adventure with an Impressionable Robber.

The Rev. Dr. Price, formerly rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, lived until recently at 109 West twenty-second street, New York. Early in the summer he went to Hempstead, leaving his furniture and silver locked in his dwelling. A short time ago the doctor came to New York, unlocked the front door, and entered the parlor. Soon he heard footsteps coming softly down stairs. He went into the hall, and there he discovered a burglar. "What are you doing here?" asked the doctor. The burglar pointed a pistol at the clergyman's head and said: "If you move I will blow your brains out," and dragged him into the parlor and told him to sit down. "I began to talk to him," said the doctor to a reporter. "'My good fellow,' said I, "'what induces you to commit this crime upon crime? You have committed burglary, and now you are about to commit murder. It will do you no good to kill an old man like me. You have already run the risk of twenty years in State prison and to little purpose. If you kill me you will be found out, for I have many friends in the city and am well known here. The murder will cause great excitement, and you will be hanged for it. As a mere matter of policy it is folly to kill me. And then why do you want to add crime to crime? Now, my man, take the matter quite coolly,' said the burglar. 'Who are you, anyhow?' 'I'm the Rev. Dr. Price, and have spent a portion of my time laboring among your class of people.' The burglar's manner changed when I said this, and he took the pistol away from my head. Taking the burglar's left hand in mine (the right hand held the pistol), I added: 'My good fellow, what has induced you to lead this life of crime? Why do you do so? The hand containing the pistol dropped by the burglar side. 'I am suffering,' he said, 'for food to eat and am without work and nobody pities me. You are the first man, sir, that has spoken a kind word to me in a long time. I shall not harm you. I am surprised at your coolness. You are the most remarkable man I ever saw.'"

The robber had a heavy gold chain hanging from his vest, and a gold watch attached to it. He also had money in his pockets. The burglar did not attempt to rob him. He said: "You have destroyed my desire to steal, and as for harming you, you need not fear that. But I must escape, and how to do it I don't know. I am afraid to go out, for you will give an alarm and I shall be arrested. I cannot stay here, that's certain, and I cannot harm you, for you talk so kindly to me. I haven't the heart to injure you. I don't see any other way than to tie you. Is there a closet handy to put you in?"

"That is unnecessary," said the doctor. "I will allow you to escape. I will give you all the time you want. I will not make any alarm until you are out of danger. My life is in danger, and I promise you that you shall have all the time you want."

"Well, I guess I'll trust you."

He started for the door. As he was about to go out, the doctor called to him: "My good fellow, you say that you are in want. Here, take this dollar (handing him a silver dollar). I am willing to help you further if you will write me when you get away. You need not fear to do so, for I will not trouble you, if you really desire to reform."

The burglar stood leaning against the front door of the house with one hand on the knob, looking pensively at the floor. Drawing a long breath, he raised himself full length, and, changing his position to rest himself, he said, slowly, and with much feeling: "Ah, thank you, sir, thank you, sir. I expected to have a fight with you when I heard you come in the door. You have conquered me without fighting. You shall hear from me again, sir; I will never forget this occurrence. I believe that there is one kind hearted man left in the world. Good-bye."

The burglar, casting a glance behind him, slid out upon the stoop, and shutting the door after him, walked rapidly away.

He Went and Married.

Joseph Hammerschmidt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who recently spent seven hours at the bunghole of a cask of precious wine to prevent the escape of the liquor, was married. Hammerschmidt's custom hat been, when a cask of wine arrived from Germany, to shut himself in his cellar with his favorite dog and a bunch of bologna sausage and cheese, and spend the day bottling the wine. On this bottling day he refused to allow any one to remain in the house except himself. His housekeeper spread his lunch in the cellar, put his dog there, too, and went away. When Hammerschmidt went below he found the dog was eating his lunch. He angrily took hold of the animal, tied one end of a rope to its neck and the other to the spigot of the cask, and raised a club to beat him. The dog jumped the full length of the rope, and took the spigot with him. The wine spurted out in a stream, and Hammerschmidt, dropping the club, ran to the bunghole, clapped his hand over it, and soon stopped the flow. He then begun to cry for help, but as no one was in the house to heed him, the echoes of his voice died inside of the cellar. For seven hours he called for help, and held back the

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHNSTON, Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Nov. 1, 1876.

Our terms—cash rates, no credit.

We cannot [illegible] communications unless we are assured of the good faith of the writers.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of correspondents.

All communications intended for publication must be written on one side of the paper only.

All letters on business connected with the office must be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

All advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly advertisements will be charged $10 per square.

Marriages and deaths will be published free of charge.

Obituaries will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President:

HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

For Vice-President;

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORS:

State at Large.—CLINTON H. DOCKERY, of Richmond County, and D. L. RUSSELL, of Brunswick.

First District.—JOHN R. RESPASS of Beaufort county.

Second District.—WM. J. CLARKE.

Third District.—NEILL McKAY, of Marlett.

Fourth District.—I. R. STRAYHORN, of Orange.

Fifth District.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS of Rockingham county.

Sixth District.—W. P. MYERS.

Seventh District.—ISAAC W. JONES, of Rowan.

Eighth District.—HAMILTON G. EWART.

Our next Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:

Thomas Settle,

OF GUILFORD.

For Lieutenant Governor;

William L. Smith,

OF JOHNSON.

For Secretary of State;

Jonathan W. Albertson,

OF PERQUIMANS.

For Treasurer;

W. H. Wheeler.

OF FORSYTHE.

For Auditor:

John Reilley,

OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. C. Carson,

OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General:

T. L. Hargrove,

OF GRANVILLE.

For Congress:

COL. D. McD. LINDSEY;

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senators; 1st District;

WALTER F. POOL,
of Pasquotank.

HENRY WHITE
of Perquimans.

2nd District

D. H. ABBOTT
J. R. MIZZELL.

3rd District

GEO. A. MEBANE,

House of Representatives.

Pasquotank—HUGH CALE.
Camden—W. J. MORRISETT.
Perquimans—WILLIS BAGLEY.
Currituck—GEO. E. BLIVEN.
Chowan—TOWNSEND E. WARD.
Gates—J. J. HORTON.
Hertford—C. W. WARD.
Martin—JOHN WATTS.
Washington—S. L. JOHNSON.
Bertie—H. E. STILLEY.
Tyrrell—B. F. Sykes.

MASS MEETING.

Judge Settle, Major Smith and other pominent speakers will attend.

There will be a grand Republican Mass Meeting at Poplar Run, near Winfall in Perquimans county, on Thursday Oct. 26, 1876 at which Hon. Thomas Settle, Republican candidate for Governor, Maj. Wm. A. Smith Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Col. T. L. Hargrove, Republican candidate for Attorney General and others will be present and address the people. There will be a free Dinner on the grounds for all.

Let there be a grand turnout from the neighboring counties to hear these eminent speakers. Speaking will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Mass Meeting in Perquimans.

Tremendous Outpouring of the People.

Over 4,000 on the Grounds.

Great speeches by Judge Settle, Dr. Carrow and Judge Tourgee

Spirited addresses by Aug. M. Moore, Hon. J. L. Chamberlain, Judge Albertson, Walter F. Pool, & Willis Bagley.

Unbounded Enthusiasm.

The largest Mass Meeting in Eastern North Carolina since the war was held at Popular Run, Perquimans county, on Thursday the 26th of October. The people began to gather by 9 o'clock and by 11 over 4,000 had convened. The Elizabeth City Cornet Band was present and enlivened the day with stirring music. The speaking began at 12 o'clock and continued until dark. The speakers were Hon. Thomas Settle, the Republican candidate for Governor, Col. R. T. Carrow, Hon. A. W. Tourgee, Aug. M. Moore Esq., Hon. J. L. Chamberlain, Walter F. Pool Esq., Hon. J. W. Albertson and Willis Bagley Esq. We have neither time nor space to give even a synopsis of the speeches. They were all to the point, and a splendid effect. A platform was provided for the occasion. There was enough and to spare. The Republican managers of gallant Perquimans know how to do these things and they never fail. The vote that county will roll up for the full ticket will astonish the Democracy.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Gov. VANCE holds that both the State and the amended National Constitution are frauds. A fraud is not binding on any one. What follows? When Gov. VANCE took the oath as a voter to support the government of his State, he did so with a mental reservation, regarding the whole thing as a fraud. And if a fraud and a swindle, is it binding? And if not binding, would he not, if he had a fair chance, revolutionize it and break it up?

How is it with Judge SETTLE? He holds that the governments of the State and the United States exist of right; that the people have a right to change the constitution and officers at will as the people. Vote!

HOW SETTLE

is making it, and [illegible] Vance did not want to meet him but was compelled to do so. They met 57 times, every appointment being made by VANCE. SETTLE met him on his own battle ground and whipped him every time. He asked him to come with him into the First District, but VANCE refused. Alarmed at the great defection in the West he hurried back to try to check the tidal wave. It will be in vain. SETTLE will gain every where and will be elected. The popular enthusiasm he has awaked has seldom been surpassed in this State.

QUESTION TO ANSWER.

Every citizen should ask himself the question, Why should there be a change of policy on the part of the Government? Is there anything in the past or present record of the Democratic party to assure the country that a better state of affairs will exist under its management than at present? Does any sane man believe that our credit will be improved, our currency increased in value, and our prosperity assured by a Democratic victory? On the contrary, are there not good reasons to believe that a Democratic victory would lead to a national calamity?

FORWARD.

We have broken the centre of the enemy's lines. Let us follow it up in force. Every man has a duty to perform. Remember our friend in Indiana and Ohio must meet the enemy again. They did gradly and have set a fine example, to ignore which would show a lack of manhood amounting to cowardice. There are germs of principle in the contest before us that in their full development will more largely affect the country than any issues that have hitherto been presented to us. Foward!

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

Politics make some strange bed fellows. A year ago the whole Democratic party and its press were boiling with indignation over the wickedness of the notorious Judge Moses of South Carolina. Through the efforts of Governor Chamberlain he was, with much difficulty, ejected from all official connection with Republican politics in that State. He is now taken up by the Democrats and put forward as the "venerable Chief Justice".

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The way to roll up large majorities is, for every Republican to work from now until the close of the ballot on November 7th as if one vote more was needed to win. Let every lover of his country resolve himself into a committee of one and go to work in earnest. Our future existence as a nation is the stake played for.

OUR DUTY.

At no time in the history of the Republic has the necessity for a solid front been more imperative on the Republican party than at present. There should be no division in the ranks in the face of the eager foe. The candidates regularly nominated by conventions ought to receive earnest and hearty support.

Shall the men who saved the Ship of State sail it? That is the question before the people. Can we doubt the reply.

READ! READ!!

JEFF DAVIS IS MERCIFUL IN COMPARISON WITH VANCE.

VANCE urges DAVIS to be more severe upon the Union men and women of North Caralina than the Legislature of the State or the Confederate Congress would sanction.

He proposes to "strip" Gates and Hertford counties of every herring, of all fodder and stock or other subsistance for man, woman, child or beast in his wild anger against Union men.

Read his letters in which he proposes to "strip" Gates and Hertford counties and also see how he is the originator of the proposition to send behind the Union lines and catch up every man he could find and force him into the Confederate service, although he may have been a Quaker, Union man or had other cause of exemption.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 12th 1862.

To His Excellency President Davis.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have accepted the proposition of Col. Northrop, Com. Gen'l to collect with my own agent all the supplies possible in Eastern North Carolina, and my agents are already down there at work. Two of the richest counties in the State are Gates and Hertford and I am extremely anxious to strip them first. It is necessary, however, to have some protection and assistance from the troops, I therefore earnestly request that you will order Gen'l French to send Col. Forebee's Reg. 59th (who were raised in that section) with a section of artilery to Winton on the Chowan. By so doing the whole county of Hertford could be stripped in their rear and much brought across the Chowan from Gates. It seems to me this could be done with great advantage to the service.

Respectfully, &c.,
Signed, Z. B. VANCE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
January 6th; 1863.

HON. J. A. SEDDEN, Secretary of War.

SIR:—Sometime since when in Richmond, I had the honor to mention to the President the subject of enforcing the conscription in counties wholly or in part under the control of the enemy. In view of the difficulty of the case, I asked his consent to raise by volunteering all the troops I could in such of our Eastern counties. To this he consented, and under my authority some four or five companies have been raised and the volunteering is still going on.

The enrolling officers have, however, applied to me for instruction thinking it is their duty under orders to conscript all they find of the proper age and to prevent any more from volunteering. Having only a verbal understanding with his Excellency, I thought it best to lay the matter before you and have the written consent of the Department, so as to avoid any appearances of conflict, and relieve the enrolling officers.

The policy is so obvious that I need not dwell upon it. A large proportion can and have [illegible] where it would be impossible to enforce the law. When it can be vigorously executed of course it is best that it should be done.

Allow me to hope that it may not be inconvenient for you to give me an early reply.

Most respectfully your ob't servant.
Signed, Z. B. VANCE.

HOLD THE FORT.

Call on your luke-warm neighbor. Tell him of the importance of a single vote, stir him to activity by shewing him the danger that must follow a Democratic victory. We are still enjoying peace, but the defeat of the Republican party may reopen the gates of war. Hold the fort for future generations.

It is a matter of record that in the Convention of 1865 Judge BUXTON MADE REPEATED EFFORTS TO ABOLISH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. THOMAS J. JARVIS, *the Democratic candidate for Lieutendnt Governor, voted to RETAIN this odious feature in the Constitution.*

Vance declared in 164, that if he and his party succeeded, Union men would be INSULTED, PUNISHED, DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS, AND WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO LIVE IN THE SOUTH.

VANCE was trying in 1864 to lead the people to believe that the South would succeed, and it now is charged and not denied, that at the same time he was buying up cotton and sending it to England on private account.

TILDEN in his great alarm has been constrained to write a letter declaring that he will veto any and all bills for what is call "rebel claims" or the cotton tax of the South. And yet Southern States are supporting him in the hope that the was favorable to them.

Our reports from the Western part of the State are encouraging. Immense gains for the Republican ticket will be made. Hundreds of the brave mountaineers are daily flocking to our standard.

Tilden is and always has been such an earnest reformer that he would not wait for Congress to reduce the income taxes of the dear people, but he began it with himself in a private, modest sort of a way

Gen. SHERMAN says that South Carolina has caused about trouble enough in this country.

Remember and vote "Rejection" on the Constitutional Amendments.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Citizens of Camden County.

Permit me to say while Mr. Jas. E. Gregory was not consulted as to his nomination, he was notified on the same day of the fact of his being nominated and raised no objection except that he felt himself incompetent for the place "Schemers" don't generally put men on a ticket to injure but to benefit "among white friends." There is no such thing in Camden as a Conservative party—and I certainly thought he would have claimed affiliation with the Democratic party. I suppose he thinks the Democrats have had charge of the county long enough, and he now proposes to put in Conservatives. No "Radical" has ever had charge of the county matters, since the ruin and disaster he complains of is attributable to his own party if he has any. The public purse is in great demand about now with Democrats, and private feelings are but little respected. No harm done. Nothing lost.

Why Vance Should Not be Governor.

When Vance was elected, in 1862, he was elected by the Union men of North Carolina for the express purpose of putting an end to the war. Within a year after his election he deserted the people who had elected him and bent every energy to the prosecution of the war.

When Vance was elected Governor, in 1864, he was elected by fraud, intimidation and violence, Yellow paper was procured, it is said, from Nassau and Vance tickets were printed on it. No other yellow paper could be had in North Carolina. So every voter not voting a "yellow ticket" could be and was spotted. A vote of any other color brought serious consequences to its give. No wonder Vance received large majority in North Carolina.

During both of Vance's gubernatorial terms he was violent and oppressive toward the Union men of the State. He hunted them as conscripts. His officers committed cruelty after cruelty, outrage after outrage upon them and their families. Their wives and mothers were put in Bull pens in Randolph and other counties, and these ladies, were never for one moment, permitted to be out of the sight of any armed soldier. Women's thumbs were put under fences. In the West women were indecently whipped. Old men and boys were taken from their homes and brutally shot down in the mountain glens without even the show of a trial. A reign of terror and bloodshed existed in the path of Vance's Malitia. Did Vance order these things? We do not know. But we do know that Gov. Vance never punished, dismissed from his services or even reprimanded the perpetrators these infamous outrages. So he must be held responsible for them.

To day, for the first time, are the people of North Carolina enabled to come up and without fear of the consequences cast their votes in endorsement or in condemnation of Vance's course as Governor. There can be no more disguising the fact, there can be no slignting the issue. A vote to day for Vance is an endorsement of the unreprimanded outrages of his militia officers. It is an endorsement of the putting of respectable women in pens; it is an endorsement of putting of respectable women's thumbs under fences; it is an endorsement of the gross outrages on families, the indecent whipping of respectable women, the brutal murders of old men and innocent boys in the mountains; it is an endorsement of all the want and suffering and misery inflicted on the Union men during the war. It is an endorsement of all these things, for Governor Vance's officers did all these things and Vance never punished them, never dismissed them from the service, never even reprimanded them for these base acts of outrageous cruelty.

Since the war governor Vance, has said that when he and his friends came into power they would "make North Carolina more intolerable for Union men than Sodom and Gomorrah." Day by day, hour by hour, he has sought to throw reproach and a slur upon the friends of his early manhood, the men who made him all he ever was, the old Union men of North Carolina. Day by day he has sought to drive out immigration from the State. Day by day and year by year he has tried to build up prejudice and hatred against the United States Government. He has sought to teach the people that they owed no love or respect to the flag of their county—that all of the laws and constitutions were frauds and outrages upon the people of the South, and that they owed no respect to them.

If all these things are frauds, a righteous ruler will overturn them.—Vance claims to be a righteous man his election would but bring back an era of strife and contention and hatred. A vote for Vance is a vote for all these things. A vote against Vance is a vote against all these things.—*New North State.*

A Scene in a Church.

There was a ludicrously sudden descent from the sublime to the ridiculous in a country church, not a thousand miles off, when a clergyman, preaching on the miseries entailed by sin, suddenly exclaimed, "Thank God, I am not a sufferer; my miseries have all been healed, and what did it?" The change of tone started one of the deacons from a drowsy mood, and springing to his feet, he cried out, "Tutt's Liver Pills." The deacon was right in his estimation of this celebrated medicine. They will certainly cure your "miseries" if they result from Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Chills, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Despondency or General Debility. Take the deacon's advice and try them.

Who was it that fared sumptuously every day during the troublesome days of 1864, while half starved and ragged conscripts were hobbling through the land?

Answer.—Z. B. Vance.

Where did the luxuries with which Vance toasted his pets, come from?

Answer.—They were brought in by the steamer "Advance" which ran the blockade.

Whose money purchased the Advance?

Answer.—The peoples' money.

What right had Vance to use the State's vessel to furnish himself and friends with all kinds of luxuries

Answer.—None.

What do Democrats call such tricks as Vance was guilty of in using the State's property for his own private use?

Answer.—Over-Drawing.

What do Republicans call it?

Answer.—Stealing.

Ought the people to trust a man again as Governor who used such means to live in luxury while the poor men he had forced into the war were at the point of starvation?

Answer.—We think not.

Will they do it?

Answer.—Never.

Keep it before the people and spread the news far and wide, that Z. B. Vance, while Governor of North Carolina, engaged in the blockade business on private account.

Keep it before the people, that Z. B. Vance drew over *three thousand dollars* in gold, which he had accumulated while Governor of North Carolina by trading in cotton and running it through the blockade.

Keep it before the people, that Vance entered into an agreement with an agent of the people of North Carolina to carry on the blockade business for private gain, and did engage in the nefarious traffic, by which Vance pocketed large profits in gold.

The Sentinel says these things are true.—Constitution.

If every colored man in South Carolina wants to vote the Democratic ticket let him do so and be protected in the right, and the same if he wants to vote the Republican ticket. This we believe to be the honest purpose of the Administration, and it will be a shame and disgrace to the nation if it is not effected.—[Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

The present condition of the South the arrogance of the Democratic leaders there, their disregard of law, and their determination to rule at all hazards, is an unmistakable foreshadowing of the kind of government this country would have under Tilden, and the Administration that would be forced upon him.—[Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Democratic party says the Republic is a confederacy; the Republican party says that it is a nation. Tilden represents the confederate idea. Hayes the national idea. To vote for the former is to endorse the rebellion, while to vote for the latter is to indorse the justice of its suppression.

We owe the personal freedom we enjoy to the Republican party. The best way to show our gratitude is to support the party in the coming struggle. It stood by the nation in its hour of peril. Let all true men stand by it now.

The net Republican gain over 1874 on vote for Congressmen in Ohio, with districts just as they were in 1874, is 29,907. The net Republican gain on Congressmen in Indiana (districts the same as in 1874), is 9,123. Net Republican gain in the two States, 39,030. This shows what the craving people ave for change.

THE nation lives to day, because of the wisdom and loyalty of the Republican party. Ought not this fact call to support every true citizen of the Republic?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39-y.

MRS. L. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39-y. 9.

Reduction of Rates, of the BAY LINE.

To Baltimore	$2 00
To Baltimore and return	3 00
To Washington	3 50
To Philadelphia	5 50
To New York	5 50

Tickets will be sold at these rates on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from Norfolk, and Jon MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia and return	$8 00
To New York and return,	14 00

Good by any Steomer of the Line for thirty days.

W. A. ELDRIDGE.
Agent.

New Millinery Goods.

MRS CULPEPPER announces to her friends and the pblic that she has a new and full assortment of all kinds of goods kept in a Millinery store, selected with care to meet the wants of the market. Prices to suit the times. She respectfully solicits a liberal share of patronage. Price of Goods to suit the times. Store on Road Street, near Skinner & Grocery. Elizabeth City N.C, Nov. 1, 1876. tf

NOTICE.

Pasquotank County, } In Superior Court.

SUMMONS

State upon the relation of James Luton and wife Caroline V. Luton, Pl'ff.

Against

Stanton Meads, James Forbes, Adm'r de bonis non of W. F. Banks dec'd and others, Def'ts.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
To the Sheriff of Pasquotank county
Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Stanton Meads, F M Godfrey, James Forbes, Adm'r de bonis non W F Banks dec'd, W F Keaton, W W Griffin, Stephen Delon, the Defendants above named if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court to be held for the County of Pasquotank at the Court House in E. City on the 4th monday after the 2nd Monday of January 1877 and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against them for the sum of Six Thousand Dollars and the further sum of Five Thousand Dollars, and the further sum of Four Thousand Dollars and for such other and further relief as may be asked for. Herein fail not, of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 16th day of October, 1876.

Signed MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court
of Pasquotank County.

State of North Carolina, } Supe'r Court.
Pasquotank County. }

State upon the relation of James Luton and wife Caroline F. Luton, Pl'ff.

Against

Stanton Meads, F M Godfrey, James Forbes "Adm'r de bonis non" of W F Banks dec'd and others Defts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by proper affidavits that the Defendant James Forbes Adm'r de bonis non of W F Banks dec'd is not a resident of this State, that due diligence has been made, that personal service of Summons cannot be made on him, as he cannot be found in the State, that a cause of action exists against said defendant in favor of plaintiff—that he is a proper party to this action and that he has property in this State, belonging to his intestate and the Court has jurisdiction of the subject of this action. It is therefore ordered and directed by the Court that publication be made in the *North Carolinian*, a newspaper published in E. City, N. C., once a week for six weeks, notifying the defendant James Forbes "Adm'r de bonis non" of W F Banks dec'd to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court to be held for Pasquotank County, N. C., on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January, 1877 and answer the complaint of plaintiffs, which will be filed in the Clerk's office as denoted in the foregoing summons or judgement will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in said summons. It is further ordered that a copy of this summons and complaint be forthwith deposited in the post office directed to said defendant at his place of residence.

This 16th day of October, 1876.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Pasquotank county.

C. W. GRANDY, Att'y for pl'ff. 18-6t.

J. F. SANDERS. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Repairing done on all kinds of vehicles an machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth C. N.

April 26th, 1876-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

Will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

Bankrupt Sale;

OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

GREAT FAILURE OF THE

Milton Gold Jewelry Co., in England.

Their entire stock consigned to us to realize money.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON gold from VIRGIN gold. We will send for the ninety days ONLY the following articles by mail, post paid, on receipt of 50 cents; ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with Indepen ence Hall engraved, retail price..... $1.00
one set spiral shirt studs, retail price..... 75
one beautiful coral scarf pin, retail price 75
one Elegant gents' watch chain, latest pattern, retail price..... $1.50
one collar button, retail price..... 50
one elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price..... $2.00
Total..... $6 50

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for $6 50, by mail POST PAID, FOR 50 CENTS, OR 4 samples lots for $1,50, and 12 sample lots for $4.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

WILLIAM W. BELL & CO.
Importers of Watches and Jewelry
8 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please state where you saw this advertisement. 11-4m

1,500,000

COPIES IN USE.

GET THE BEST.

The Best Piano Instructor is Peter's Eclectic Piano School Price	$3.25
The best Music Primer is Peters' Royal	0.50
The Best Reed Organ Instructor is Kinkel's New Method, "	2.50
The Best Instructor for the Voice is Luddon's School for the Voice "	3.00
The Best Thorough Bass Book is Peters' Buarowe's Thorough Bass and Companion "	75
The Best Dictionary of musical terms is Ludin's Pronouncing Dictionary of Musecal Terms Price	1.50
The Best Singing Class Books are Fairy Echoes, 20,000 copies in use, "	.60
Song Echo, 100,000 copies in use "	75
Musical Chimes (Female Voices) "	1.00
Jackson's Singing School Manuel "	75
The best collection of Church Music are Dressler's Selections for Church and Home Price	1.50
Dank's Sacred Selections, "	2.50
The Best Sacred and Secular Collection is The Cluster, for Mixed Voices Price	1.50
The Best Chorus Book is Peters' Opera Choruses, Vol. I and II., each	2.00
The Best Glee Book is The New Plus Ultra, for mixed voices	1.50
The Best Glee Book for Male Voices is The Sangerfest Price	1.50
The Best Guitar Instructor is Holland's Comprehensive Method "	3.50
The Best Collection of Vocal and Instrumental Guitar Music is The Amateur Guitarist Price	2.50
The Best Accordeon Instructor is Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Accordeon Price	75
The Best Cornet Instructor is Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Cornet Price	
The Best Zither School is Hamilton's Perfect Method for the Zither Price	75
The Best Musical Magazines are Peters' Household Melodies, 5 or 6 Songs	.25
Peters' Sacred Selections, 3 or 4 Anthems	.25
Peters' Octavo Choruses, 3 or 4 Choruses	.25
Peters' Parlor Music, 5 or 6 easy Piano Pieces,	.25
La Creme de la Creme, 3 or 4 difficult Pieces,	.25
Peters' Organ Selections, 4 to 6 Choice Pieces,	.25

Any work mailed, post paid, on receipt of the marked price. Address,

J. L. PETERS,
11—4t. 243 Broadway, New York.

The Fourth Annual FAIR

OF THE

ALBERMARLE AGRICULTUAL

SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT

ELIZABETH CITY ON

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1876.

Competition open to all. The premium list will comprise Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; also Farm, Kitchen, Dairy Vegetable and Orchard Products: likewise Farming Implements Machinery, Mechanical Products, Household Fabrics, Fancy work and Flowers; The Citizens of adjoining counties and of adjacent States are invited to enter articles for exhibition.

GEO. W. CHARLES,
M. B. CULPEPPER, President,
Secretary.

NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County held on the 2 inst it was ordered that the place of holding the election in Mt Hermon precinct be changed from Mt Hermon Church to Newbolds Store.

THOS P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

Oct 2. 1876. 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BEREAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINTE
AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Towe
White Good — great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Coats.
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Ta...
and 1-2 ...
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, ... and Children's

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASSIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

People's Line for Baltimore.

Elegant Str. "LOUISE."

This Steamer is unquestionably the most comfortable Steamer for Summer travel ever in Chesapeake bay.

She leaves Norfolk Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M. and Portsmouth at 5 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore and return only $3.00

To Philadelphia and return only $8.00

—All other tickets proportionately low—

Passengers coming to Norfolk on Sundays Wednesday and Fridays can spend a day in Norfolk, and reduced fare on alternate days will pay their hotel bills.

Special arrangements can be made for limited excursion parties by application to

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

All regular through tickets recognized.

Leading Southern Republican

Newspaper.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY.

DAILY COMMERCIAL one year only $8 00; one month, 75 cents. CAMPAIGN CLUBS of Five, to separate address, same P. O., TEN WEEKS, only $1 00 each. Splendid Campaign Chart free to each daily subscriber who pays for ten weeks or more.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL: one year, $2 00. In clubs of Five, one year, $1 60; Ten or more, $1 50. CAMPAIGN CLUB of Ten or more, TEN WEEKS, each 30 cents. Campaign Charts for 25 cents additional.

Cash commissions of 20 per ct. to all who secure clubs.

Also, strong paper, with all the news Accurately in Southern Republican. Send circular for circulars and free sample. Address,

The COMMERCIAL,
Louisville, Ky.

FEATURES of the LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

DURANGS RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, AND POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND LUMBAGO. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
DRUGGISTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists in Baltimore and Richmond. 11-3m.

Valuable Real Estate

At Private Sale

BY

GEO. D. POOL

Real Estate Agent,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber lands and town properties. The cleared farms contain from 50 to 1,500 acres each, have good buildings on them, are near neighboring water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotten, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, vacant lots, &c., and range in prices from $500 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy. Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere, or from others.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St. Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

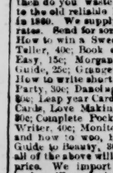
REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam'l Latham Plymouth, N. C. 24 Nov.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Elizabeth City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage. Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING,

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City, N. C

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards, Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. established in 1800. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun, 25c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30c; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Letters, 5oc; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 20c; Hunter's Guide, 25c; Gamblers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 25c; How to write short hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win, 25c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in packet, 25c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 40c; Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliable," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

JUST SO. If you have any rags, old rope easily spared, bring, unstitched, almost worthless easily spared, bring, unstitched, almost worthless note, or bills which no one cares to take, and I burn it. We want it, and for it we will give you good clean books, medicine, or even cash. Send it along and select what you want. Knowledge in a nutshell, 160 pp. 50c; The Fastest Girl in N. Y., 30c; Nasby on Infidels, 50c; Life of Washington Both, 25c; Pocket Albums, 24 cards, 25c; 50 do., 50c; Transparent Playing Cards only 75c; Photographs, 10c; 12 for 50, 25c; 1 Superb full gilt Rhodo Albums $1.25 $1.50, $2, $3—and up; Elegant Autto Albums, 30c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Best Lead Pens only 25c a gross, Faber's Pencils, 50c doz. Leotard Playing Cards, 35c; Violin Strings 5c—$2.25 doz. Sheet of 921 French Chromo Crosses, perfect beauties, 1 Cross and Roses, 2, Cross and 3d Leaves, 3, Cross and Lily, 4, Cross and Flowers—worth 50c—our price 15c. Five for 50c, 10 for 90, 17 for $1.50 a type. Agents clear $10 daily selling these. Also 1000 elegant Gold Engravings size 18x18. Beautiful Girls—any name you wish—Birds, Religious, and others subjects, only 15c each, 14 for $2. Send for our catalogue. Deal only with a reliable house. Send on your dirty money (not counterfeit) for or anything you want to HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale N H

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

WALTER E. POOL and Dr. P. JOHNS, addressed a meeting at Nixonton on Thursday night last.

Colored men, get your tickets of Republicans you can trust. Do not be cheated.

Look out for Democratic campaign lies on the eve of the election. Let no one be deceived.

Friends in each county, Send in the returns at the earliest moment. Do not fail to do this.

If you want to be on the winning side go for HAYES, SETTLE, LINDSEY, POOL and WHITE. They are going to be elected.

The election next Tuesday. Republicans, are you ready? Close up the ranks. See that all are registered. Get out the full vote.

There will be a meeting of the Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Club in the Court House on Friday night of this week. Let all attend.

It is said that Maj YEATES won't home the other day, greatly disheartened. He feels that he is defeated. We can't say that we are sorry. We can't even say we sympathize with him for we don't.

Beware of "disorganizers." Pay no attention to the request of pretended Republicans that you should vote for Democrats. Let there be no scratching. This is no time to run risks.

This is our last issue before the election. We have tried to do our duty. We have tried to conduct the canvass fairly and truthfully. Our last words are; *go to the polls early and* VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republicans this side of the Sound had the pleasure of a visit last week from Col S T CARROW, of Beaufort county. He is as staunch a Republican as ever, vigorous, earnest and effective. He is a veteran and a power in the District. Long may he wave.

JOHN H. COX, Esq. Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Perquimans county is a live man. He's one of the best organizers & most indefatigable workers in the State. When the sun goes down next Tuesday it will be seen that his efforts have not been in vain.

The Fair begins to day. All articles not already entered may be taken out to morrow morning before ten o'clock. Let every body go. To day and to morrow the price of admission will be 25 cents. Let Republicans and Democrats white and colored, men and women, boys and girls all go and help swell the crowd of visitors.

The Republican ticket for Pasquotank is: For the Legislature HUGH CALE for Sheriff JAMES S. WILCOX, for Register of Deeds WILLIAM H. FRIBLY, for Treasurer JAMES C. JOHNSON, for Commissioners; C. W. GRANDY, C. W. HOLLOWELL, THOS J. MURDEN, Wm B. PRITCHARD BENJ C BROTHERS; for Coroner SAMUEL J HALSTEAD.

Remember that a United States Senate is to be elected and the Member from Pasquotank *may* decide who that Senator shall be. Dr. SPEED would vote for a *Democrat*. HUGH CALE would vote for a Republican. Every Republican who scratches the name of HUGH CALE does just that much towards making the Legislature Democratic. Vote for CALE.

JUDGE FOWLE, in his speech here, complained that the Republican Administrations had ignored the people of the South in the distribution of Federal patronage. His complaint wasn't well founded. The fact is *more poor white men of Southern birth have been given Federal positions since the close of the war than held office under the Democratic party since the formation of the Government.* The records shows this.

The great Mass Meeting at this place on Saturday was in every way a grand success. Over 1500 people convened on Academy Green. The Stand was decorated with flags, tables were loaded with provision to feed the hungry and the Band discoursed enlivening music. At one o'clock the meeting was called to order by Dr JOHNS on whose motion Hon C. C. POOL was called on to preside. He introduced Hon THOMAS SETTLE, as the first speaker. One of the finest looking men in the State, his very presence made a splendid impression. This was strength ened by his pleasant and agreeable style o speaking. To describe his speech would be impossible. It was able, eloquent, irrefutable, powerful, convincing. His arraignment of Gov VANCE was terrible, and he quoted from Gov VANCE himself to prove every charge. He made no statement he did not sustain by evidence. His speech made a profound impression. He was followed by Col SAMUEL T. CARROW, of Beaufort county, who showed up the sins and short comings of the Democratic party and the infamy of the Constitutional Amendments in a clear and forcible manner. The speaking continued until sundown. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the *entire ticket.*

——At night an enthusisstic meeting was held in the Court House which was ably addressed by WILLIS BAGLEY, Esq. WALTER F. POOL, Col LINDSEY, and others

Do not forget the Republican Mass Meeting at Salem on Saturday.

CHAMBERLAIN, BAGLEY, & MOORE, are doing effective service on the stump. They are all strong before the people.

The *Albermarle Times* will change its "majorities" of the counties of the District after next Tuesday. The sum total will figure up for LINDSEY instead of YEATES.

Col LINDSEY has made a thorough and magnificant canvass and he has *beaten his man.* There is no doubt about it. We will have a man in Congress that will *do something*—will attend to the interest of his District. And this is what we sorely need.

The Democrats have passed a law that all tickets shall be on white paper. The purpose is obvious. When Vance was running for Governor the second time he had his ticktets printed on *yellow* paper. The purpose was obvious then—*that his minions might "spot" every man who did not vote for* VANCE.

The expense of carrying on the county, government of Pasquotank for the year ending Sep 1 1876 amounts to $5660, 32. This is much lower than it has been for years. The loudest praters about 'extravagance" invariably, when they had a bill to present against the county, added 30 per cent. Had county orders been par, most of the bills would have been one third less. For the cash labor and material can be furnished much cheaper than for depreciated paper. Everybody can understand this.

The Democratic counties in North Carolina have levied a larger rate of taxation than the Republican counties. Forty Democratic counties levied last year a larger average than Pasquotank. In this Congressional District the Democratic excess has been 27 cts. on the hundred dollars valuation. In this Senatorial District the Democratic excess is 43 cents. And yet the Democrats of Pasquotank howl about Republican extravagance

The Senatorial candidates close their joint canvass to day. Mr POOL has acquitted himself in a way that is making him the most popular man in the District. His urbanity, his courage and his ability have won him great hosts of friends and established a confidence among all clases that cannot be shaken. And Mr WHITE, quiet, unostentatious and courteous, has made a fine impression where he has gone. POOL and WHITE are bound to be our next Senators.

Judge SETTLE arrived here on Thursday night, and, being obliged to lie over, concluded to go to South Mills on Friday and hear the discussion between POOL and COKE. An amusing episode occurred during the speech of the latter, Having warmed up he charged that the Republican candidate for Governor had once introduced resolutions declaring that the election of LINCOLN was a sufficient cause for secession. Judge SETTLE being near by, not wishing to interrupt the Captain, shook his head. The Captain invited him to speak. He asked when and where he had done so? The reply was in the Convention of '61. The Judge said he had not been a member of that body. The Captain then called on Col. FEREBEE who said it was in the Legislature about that time. The Judge replied that he was not a member of the Legislature then; that the only time he was a member of the lower branch was in '58-'9; that in that body he had beaten Col. FEREBEE for Speaker; and that the name of LINCOLN had not been heard of in the South. He further said that after the war he and FEREBEE were members of the Senate; that he again beat him for presiding officer, and that then LINCOLN was in his grave. The effect was electrical.

——During Saturday morning and evening many of our people called on the Judge. In the evening the Band complimented him with a serenade. He expressed himself as delighted with his visit. He made many friends.

The Democratic *Club*, many weeks ago, appointed a *partisan* committee to "examine and report" on the financial management of Pasquotank county. No obstruction was thrown in their way—they were allowed full and free access to all the records. Why is it the Committee has not published its report? Is it the purpose to keep it back and spring it in their last issue on the eve of the election—too late for answer or reply? If it is a fair report why has it thus been kept back? If it is biased, partisan, one sided, the purpose will be understood by the fair minded.

——In this connection, a word further. So far as the business of the county is concerned there has been nothing done in secret. The records are always open to all. When the present Board of Commissioners took charge the orders of the county were selling at from 60 to 70 cents on the dollar. As all work and material must be paid for in orders, its creditors (including an active member of the Democratic Committee,) demanded that they be made equivalent to cash—requiring an addition of 25 to 30 per cent. And it was difficult to procure the absolutely necessary material for bridges, repairs, and material at that. In many cases we were obliged to step in and furnish all these ourself. For instance, in 1875 over $80 for lumber to build addition to the Poor House, near $100, for lumber for bridges, about $150, to supply the offices, besides many other things, and for the orders allowed us we only realized 70 cents on the dollar. Our favoring the county was no advantage to us. We have received more curses than profit. *We never voted on a single bill we presented.* But for the "injunction" the orders of Pasquotank to day would be at par. They were selling on the streets at 95 cents on the very day the injunction proceedings began.

If the "Conservative Executive Committees" Reports, which has evidently *purposely* been kept back, is as full of errors and misstatments as the "extract" published in last weeks *Economist* we declare, in advance that it is not to be relied on, and that its sole objects *party capital.*

Local Briefs.

The Fair begins to day. Let everybody go. To morrow and the next day will be *the* days of the Fair. As we go to press articles are continuing to be entered for exhibition—Scattered leaves tell of summer's faded glory, and the wind and frost are causing them to fall rapidly.—The Democrats are down in the mouth. Good reason for it.—When a clergyman is in doubt what to preach about let him preach about five minutes. —Let all register; let all vote.—Look out for garbled reports from democrats. —See Mrs. Culpepper's advertisement. She has a nice new stock of goods.—The meeting in the Court House on Saturday night was a large one. Each speaker was greeted with frequent and enthusiastic applause.—Geo. W. Bell has returned from New York and the Centennial. —Vote early next Tuesday morning.—News in regard to the railroad in our next issue.—Wilcox will be elected by a large majority. Mark that.—There will be a trot each day at the Fair.—Col. Lindsey was in town yesterday. He is certain of being elected.—Hugh Cale will be our next Representative.

Neighboring Counties

GATES; Republican meetings are being held in Gates this week.

DARE; Little Dare is alive. Bliven and the county ticket will be elected. There will be gains on the National and State tickets. Lindsey will carry the county.

CHOWAN;—The Republican prospects were never so bright. The great speech of Judge Tourgee last week and the severe but truthful arraignment of Gov Vance by Judge Settle on Monday have awakened a spirit and aroused an enthusiasm unsurpassed in the county.

PERQUIMANS;—Our forces are solid. There is entire unity and harmony. Under the marshalship of JOHN M. COX Esq., the efficient chairman of the Executive Committee, everything has been consolidated. A big Republican majority certain.

CURRITUCK; Great dissatisfaction is felt in Currituck at the manipulations of the Court House "ring." The financial management is such that independent Democratic candidates are in the field with fair prospects of success.

CAMDEN;—The Senatorial candidates spoke at South Mills on Friday and at Shiloh on Saturday. Mr Pool got the decided advantage over Coke at both places. The prospects are bright. A Republican meeting will be held at Ridge School House, Old Trappe on Monday next. Judge Pool and others will speak.—Willis Bagley made an able speech at South Mills on Monday. Mr. Smith refused to divide time.

Business Locals.

A large stock of goods to select from at Fowlers cash and one price store.

Hats in abundance as Fowlers.

Cheapest Cottons in town at Fowlers.

There was a girl in our town and she was woundrous lame, she ran a heavy sewing machine from which the trouble came, but when she saw how lame she was with all her might and main, she brought a new "Domestic" and was soon all right again.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

We are prepared to print tickets at the following prices. The *Cash* must accompany all orders, as no tickets will be sent without the cash,

Legislative tickets, one dollar for the first thousand and fifty cents for each additional thousand.

County tickets Two dollars for the first thousand and fifty cents for each additional thousand.

Send in your orders in time. Address,

CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

CUT THIS OUT.

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lungs Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt wat we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggists. J. Q. Ethridge Bro, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. For sale by

HENRY HOOPER, Edenton.
J. W. TURNER, Hertford.

NOTICE!

Having charge of the Job Department of the CAROLINIAN Office, I give notice that all election printing, posters, tickets, etc., must be paid for on delivery. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

T. T. RUTTER.

The Triumph Truss Co., to who m wa awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Trus and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book. March 29, '76—1vr.

Agents MAKE $8 A DAY. | Our large life like Steel Engravings of the Presidential Candidates sell rapidly. Send for circular. N. Y. Engraving Co., 35 Wall Street, Box 3282 N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC STEALINGS.

List of Democratic Office-Holders who Plundered the Public Treasury, with the Amount of each one's Plunder, as Appears from Official Documents.

Sam'l Swartout, New York,	$1,225,705.69
Wm. Price, New York,	75,000.00
A. S. Thurston, Key West, Florida	2,822.14
G. W. Owens, Mobile, Ala	11,173.43
J. P. Canby, Crawfordsville, Indiana	1,013.13
A. McCarty, Indianopolis, Indiana	1,338.92
B. F. Edwards, Edwardsville, Illinois	2,315.76
W. L. D. Ewing, Vandalia, Illinois	16,754.29
John Hays, Jackson, Miss	1,386.16
Willis M. Green, Palmara, Missouri	2,312.12
B. S. Chambers, Little Rock, Ark.	1,146.28
David L. Todd, Opalousas, Louisiana	27,236.57
R. R. Rogers, Opalousas, La	6,624.37
Maurice Cannon, New Orleans,	1,259.38
A. W. McDaniel, Washington Miss	6,000.00
Jno. W. Owens, St. Stephen, Alabama	30,611.97
W. P. Harris, Columbus	109,147.08
W. Taylor, Cahawba, Alabama	23,116.18
U. G. Mitchell, Alabama	54,626.55
Geo. B. Crutcher, Choctaw, Miss	6,061.40
Geo. B. Cameron, " "	30,059.64
S. W. Dickens, " "	11,331.91
	$98.53
J. W. Stephenton, Galena, Ill	43,294.04
Littleeury Hawkins, Helena, Ark.	100,000.00
S. W. Bell, Green Bay	10,620.19
Jos. Friend, Washita, La	2,541.91
Wm. H. Allen, St. Augustine, La	1,997.50
Gordon D. Boyd, Columbus, Miss.	50,937.39
R. H. Sterling, Choochuma, Miss.	10,733.70
Paris Childers, Greensburg, La	12,449.76
Wm. Linn, Vandalia, Illinois	55,962.06
Samuel T. Scott, Jackson, Miss	12,550.47
J. T. Pollock, Crawfordsville, Ind.	14,891.08
Jno. L. Daniels, Opelousas, La	7,280.63
Morgan Neville, Cincinnatti, Ohio.	13,781.19
M. J. Allen, Tallehassee, Florida	26,621.57
Robt K. Brown, Springfield, Mo	3,600.50
Total	$2,064,209.86

Summary of Losses Sustained by the People of North Carolina on Account of the Democratic Party:

Bank Capital	$8,000,000.00
Bank Notes in circulation	8,000,000.00
School Fund	1,200,000.00
University	300,000.00
State Bonds and Treasury Notes	18,000,000.00
State Sinking Fund	2,500,000.00
Other Property	55,000,000.00
Total.	$93,000,000.00

Ninety-three million dollars lost to the people of North Carolina on account of the folly and mismanagement of the Democratic party!

There has been continual stealings by Democrats in different parts of the Union before and since the war.

The Democratic Sheriff, Buchanan, of Jackson county, stole all the taxes paid by the people of that county for one whole year. His securities were not able to pay what he stole, and so the State lost it. The Democratic County Commissioners of said county took a straw bond from said Sheriff, so he collected

Mayo, the Democratic State Treasurer of Virginia, was a defaulter, and his Democratic friends said he was insane in order to keep him out of the penitentiary.

Josephus Sooey Jr., the Democratic State Treasurer of New Jersey, was a defaulter to the State for a large amount. He was a Democrat and elected by Democrats.

George W. Crawford, a former Secretary of War, and a chivalrous Democratic thief of Georgia, swindled the government out of $115,176.52!

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, a Democratic Vice President in Martin Van Buren's administration, swindled the government out of $122,243, 50.

the taxes of the county for one year, and then went off to Georgia as a good Democratic reformer!

A. C. Latham, the Democratic Register of Deeds for Beaufort county, is a defaulter for a large amount, and is a Democratic reformer!

John Peebles, the late Democratic county Treasurer of Pitt county, is a defaulter for between $8000 and $11000 of the common school money, raised by taxation for the education of the poor children of Pitt county. Peebles is a Tilden and Vance reformer. He is indicted in Pitt county for embezzlement.

Jno H Hellen, late Democratic Sheriff of Pitt county, is a swindler and defaulter for $5000. He is warrants indicted in Pitt county for embezzlement. He is a Tilden and Vance reformer.

The State Treasurer, Jones, of Georgia, was defaulter for a very large amount. Gov. Jas. M. Smith, in his message to the General Assembly of Georgia, dated January 12th, 1876, on page 19, says there was a cash balance against Treasurer Jones at the time of his removal of $1,480,004.40.

LEWIS CASS, a former Secretary of War under President Jackson, swindled the government out of $68,000.00.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, a Democratic Post Master at New York City, under James Buchanan Chairman of the New York State Democratic Executive Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, embezzled the money belonging to the government, that had come into his hands by virtue of his office. He was informed by his Democratic friends that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and he very suddenly *removed* the country and went to Mexico, where he remained a number of years, until a *nole prosequi* was entered in his case, when he returned to New York. This scoundrel has never been punished for his crime, neither has one cent of the money he stole been refunded to the government. The amount was $75,000.

GILBERT C. WALKER, an Ex-Gov. of Virginia, and present Democratic member of Congress from the Richmond District was president of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk Virginia Simon Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue made a special deposit therein of a package containing $22,500 in six percent gold bearing United States bonds, which fact was eveident by the marks on the envelope containing them. Stone died, and this $23,500 of bonds has never since been heard from. although his heirs have repeatedly tried to obtain them from this virtuos bank ex-Pre ident. He is a blatant Tilden reformer.

STANLEY D. POOL, the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instructions of North Carolina, stolen the Peabody school money from the poor children of the State, and has since fled about it most outrageously. He published to the world that he would return the money he stole about the 30th of June last, but he has not yet done so, and never will. The Democrats do not want him punished for his dishonesty and rascality, because he still wears the Confederate gray, and is a blatant reformer for Tilden and Vance. Col. Pool was the only Democratic State officer in North Carolina, and—thank God he is the last one.

For the want of time and space we must desist from presenting many more Democratic thieves to day.

WM. M. TWEED, the special friend of Samuel J. Tilden, the reform candidate for President, was convicted of having stolen about $,500,000 of the taxes of New York city and was sent to prison, but his Democratic friends soon turned him out. The present Democratic Sheriff allowed Tweed to go to his own residence, and go up stairs unattended, to see his wife, and thus allowed him to leave and the reform Governor Tilden, has not found time to investigate the outrage of letting Tweed escape or to remove the Sheriff from office, as he has the power to do.

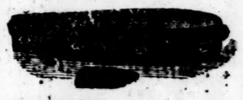
THOMAS C. FIELDS, another Democratic Tilden reformer, got an appropriation from the Legislature to the amount of more than $1000,000 nominally, for the benefit of the fireman but the actually stole every dollar of it.

Henry Genet got an act passed for a court house in the city of New York. He stole the $100,000 appropriated for the court house and the Democratic Sheriff let him run away. And he is a Tilden reformer.—*Raleigh Constitution.*

LIGHTNING RODS.

All persons wishing Lightning rods of the best and most approved style, should apply to CALE & WRIGHT.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
3.1 tf.

J. H. ZIEGLER.



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice,* and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metallic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

—101—

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

BOARD BY THE DAY $2.00

C. S. BROWN, Prop.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BOSANKO'S Marriage Guide contains all the information should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system. This book of explanation—who should marry, the impediments to marriage—how to marry happily, and secrets of the toilet, is the only really reliable work of the kind ever published, and the price is only 50 cents. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. A. BOSANKO, 129 North Third St. St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

Machine Shop.

Any machine from a Sewing Machine to a Steam Engine put in first class order promptly at small cost. Gas or steam pipes and fittings furnished and fitted.

Castings for Clark's horse power fan, &c, always on hand or procured at short notice. Manufacturers' Agt. for Messers Frick & Co's Steam Engine and Boilers portable and stationary from 2 to 200 horse power. (Four horse engine and boilers complete $375, also Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Smut Mills, Bolting Cloths and Mill supplies generally. Best scorn sheliers and fan combined to be found in Markets.

If you want best Machinery in market, at lowest prices, give me a call before buying elsewhere.

J. W. SAWYER,

Shop, J. F. SANDERS, & Co's Carrriage building; Corner of Main and

Elizabeth City N. C.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,

W. F. JOHN & BARNES,
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.
Box 3,044. 25-1y.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

Patent Slate Paint,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-proof, Water-proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One-third the cost of Reshingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is Fire Proof against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by anyone.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron that has sprung it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at small expense, and preserved for many years.

The Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops leaks—and although a slow dryer, rain does not effect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain TAR, be sure you obtain our GENUINE article, which for shingle roofs is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are CHOCOLATE RED, BRIGHT RED, and ORANGE.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box	$5.50
10 " keg	9 50
20 " half barrel	16 00
40 " one barrel	30 00

We have in stock, of our manufacture, roofing materials, etc., at the following low prices.

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per squahr foot.)

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½ cents per square foot.

3000 rolls 3 ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2½ cents per square foot.

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at 1½ cents per square foot.

5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 per gallon.

Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C. O. D., unless express charges are guaranteed. Sample orders solicited.

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY,
102 & MAIDEN LANE, New York
12-3

S. S. Fowler's

"Cash and One Price Store"

Continues to Take the Lead in Selling

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Notions, Carpets,
Boots & Shoes, Groceries,
Hats & Caps, Provisions, &c.

Business on a Cash basis
Large Stock to select from
Good Goods at "bottom prices"
Large sales & small expenses

Please make a personal examination and satisfy yourself that you can save money by buying at

FOWLER'S

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

It runs so light and quiet as to be almost noiseless.

It can be speeded without danger to any kind of fabric.

It runs backwards or forwards with equal facility.

It makes the "Elastic Lock-Stitch."

It is the most durable Stitch known.

It will not ravel if cut in any part of the seam.

It will not pucker if properly tensioned.

It is the most rapid Sewing Machine in use.

It makes the most beautiful work.

It runs with less noise than any other Machine.

It is the most easily managed Machine.

It is the most simple in construction.

It is the most perfect in its adjustments.

It is the most ornamental in its finish.

It is the most convenient in its attachments.

It is the most reliable Machine made.

It is the most economical in the use of thread.

It is the most desirable Machine for Family use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Manufacturing use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Tailoring use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Shoe use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Harness use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Carriage use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Upholstering use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Light or Heavy use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Coarse or Fine use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Cotton use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Linen use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Woolen use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Silk use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Leather use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Rubber use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Paper use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Canvas use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Oil Cloth use.

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It is the most desirable Machine for Gaiter use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Boot use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Corset use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Hoop Skirt use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Shirt use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Collar use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Cuff use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Bosom use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Bonnet use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Hat use.

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It is the most desirable Machine for Glove use.

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It is the most desirable Machine for Hemming use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Felling use.

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It is the most desirable Machine for Gathering use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Binding use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Braiding use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Cording use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Fringing use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Plaiting use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Ruffling use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Puffing use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Shirring use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Gauging use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Trimming use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Stitching use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overseaming use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overcasting use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overlapping use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Underlapping use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overlocking use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Underlocking use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overedging use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Underedging use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overbinding use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Underbinding use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overbraiding use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Underbraiding use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overcording use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Undercording use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overfringing use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Underfringing use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overplaiting use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Underplaiting use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overruffling use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Underruffling use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overpuffing use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Underpuffing use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overshirring use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Undershirring use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overgauging use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Undergauging use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Overtrimming use.

It is the most desirable Machine for Undertrimming use.

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skilful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted every where.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

KEYSTONE Printing Ink Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing Inks,

(Book and News Black)

135 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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THOMAS R. [illegible]

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The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he will continue to stand on

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JOHN W. [illegible]

GIVE ME WORK!

J.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

Leg of mutton *braise a la paysanne:* Have a good sized leg of stall mutton, take off the hip bone, season with salt and pepper, tie with a string and cook as beef *a la mode*, but use no calf feet. When done put the meat in a dish and keep warm, strain the gravy in another saucepan, take off all the grease, reduce it with a ladleful of *Espagnole* sauce and a ladleful of tomato sauce till thick enough, garnish the mutton with the carrots cooked with it, trimmed and cut in pieces, and four heads of celery and four cucumbers, cooked separately and cut the size of the carrots; pour some of the sauce over the mutton and vegetables and serve the rest in a bowl.

To MAKE PARISIAN POTATOES.—With a large round vegetable scoop scoop out potatoes enough for eight persons, boil them three minutes in water, drain well and fry them slowly in butter till cooked and of a rich yellow color; season with salt and serve with a teaspoonful of chopped parsley.

To MAKE CREAM FRITTERS.—Break in a saucepan six whole eggs and four yolks of eggs; add four ounces of fine sugar, and mix well; add half a pound of flour, and mix again, dilute with a quart of milk, and put in the rind of a lemon; boil slowly for ten minutes, stirring all the time with a wooden spoon; add three ounces of butter; mix again. Spread this preparation in a large flat dish, slightly buttered, to about half an inch in thickness; let it cool; then turn the pan over on a floured table, cut the preparation in oblong pieces, two and one-half inches by four; dip these in beaten eggs and white bread crumbs, fry of a nice color, drain and sprinkle fine sugar over them and dish them up on a folded napkin.

FARMERS' FRUIT CAKE.—Soak three cupfuls of dried apples over night in warm water; chop slightly in the morning, and then simmer two hours in two cupfuls of molasses. Add two eggs, one cupful of sugar, one and a half teaspoonfuls soda, flour enough to make rather a stiff batter—say one quart. Spice to suit the taste. Bake in a quick oven.

RICE CAKES.—Beat three eggs very lightly; then add to them half a pound of cold boiled rice, mashed up well with a lump of butter twice the size of a hen's egg. Put in a cupful of sour milk with a teaspoonful of saleratus, and finally, after, of course, putting in a little salt, sift in flour enough to make a soft batter for gridiron cakes, or a little more, so that you can bake in muffin rings. Use milk also in forming the batter. These cakes are delicious.

BALTIMORE APPLE BREAD.—Prepare a dough exactly as if for rusks. When it is very light, roll out a cake about half an inch thick. Spread stewed apples over it, and over that place another cake of dough like the first. Put it in a pan to lighten for a short time. Bake it. Have some thin slices of apples stewed very tender, and when the bread is baked lay these slices of apples all over the top, sprinkle them well with sugar, some small bits of butter, and either nutmeg or cinnamon, whichever you like. Put it back in the oven long enough for the sugar to form a coating on the top. Take it out, and, when cold, slice it nicely for tea.

BEEF BROTH.—To make beef broth or consomme for soup (French *pot au feu*), the base of rice soup, put in a stock pot four pounds of fresh beef, two gallons of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of salt; let it boil slowly, skim well, then add to it four carrots, two turnips, one onion with two cloves stuck in, half of a parsnip, four leeks with two stems of celery tied together, boil slowly on the side of the fire for five hours, take off the beef, vegetables and all the grease from the surface, give it a rich, yellow color with a few drops of good caramel, and pass through a napkin. The rice ought to be previously bleached in boiling water, washed and then cooked in some of the beef broth.

Farm Fences.

A member of the American farmers' club introduced the subject of farm fences, by calling attention to a contribution from Professor Roberts, of Cornell, made at a recent meeting of the Ithaca club. In this the professor advised, when building a board fence, setting the posts top end down, because in this position, being somewhat like a roof, less moisture will enter the posts by way of the knots and slivers. Sharpen and drive the posts, even though it costs less to dig the holes and set them. The posts should be sharpened wedge shaped, the points being merely rounded, so that they will better withstand the wind. Having the posts properly prepared, remove one spade depth of soil, and then make a hole with an instrument provided for that purpose. Posts should be driven a depth of three feet, and one should aim to have the lowest point of the post and the point at the surface of the ground secure. If a post sharpened and set in this way is lifted by the frost it will settle back itself. Unsharpened posts, when heaved up by the frost, can rarely be driven back again, because the earth has worked under them. Timber for fence posts should be cut when there is but little sap in the wood.

For a live fence in this climate there is nothing equal, the professor thinks, to the osage orange. This will be found to make a very efficient hedge if it is only taken care of for a few years, after which it will take care of itself.

How to Make Bread.

My bread is always light, white and sweet, and my position of bread maker in a family of nine is no sinecure. I use "compressed yeast." Two cakes dissolved in two quarts and a pint of water a little more than lukewarm. Into that I put two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar and four even tablespoonfuls of salt. Into this stir enough flour to make a very thin batter. Then melt about three-fourths of a teacupful of lard and pour it into a bowl and mix into it enough flour to make quite a thick batter. Put this with the water, yeast, etc., and stir it well till smoothly and thoroughly mixed. The sponge should be thick enough to "flop" when stirred briskly. Do this before going to bed, and set it in a warm place to rise. Next morning add, by degrees, flour enough to work easily, and knead thoroughly. Then set it to rise in a mass in a large pan for about three or four hours, at the end of which time it must be divided and kneaded with a little more flour, set to rise in the bread pans, about an hour, or perhaps a little longer, then bake in a good, hot oven an hour. The quantity given above will make six loaves about eight inches long, six wide, and four or five high. The last kneading must be very thorough in order to insure a close, fine, spongy texture.

About Fowls.

Always use china eggs for nest eggs, and never put eggs under a hen till she has set one night on a china egg and is found upon her nest the second night; then at evening put the eggs under her, eleven to a large hen and nine to a small one. Let the nest boxes be of ample size, fifteen to eighteen inches square, and first put a layer of dry earth at the bottom, then make the nests of fine hay or straw, and sprinkle a little flour of sulphur among it to drive away lice. Keep your henhouse well whitewashed, perches and all, and remove the manure often. Put it into a barrel and when filled or partly filled take it into your garden and mix it with about four times its bulk of soil. Make a heap broad enough to contain the entire droppings of the season, and here compost your manure from time to time, always leaving the top of the heap flat so as to retain rains, and cover with litter of any kind, so that none of the heap will be exposed to the rays of the sun. These compost heaps should be shoveled over two or three times during the season, to mix their contents thoroughly; and the next season apply from a half pint to a pint of this mixture to hills of garden vegetables, or to field crops of corn, and you will find every pound of the compost equal in value to a shovelful of barnyard manure.

For Show.

Reverting to the subject of fattening stock for shows, an English farmer says his feeling is that Providence never intended the animals to be subjected to the sort of suffering that men were now inflicting upon them. The way in which these animals were stuffed with cod liver oil and all sorts of things, merely to minister to the pride of their owners, was unreasonable and very wrong, and ought to be stopped.

REPORT OF FAILURES.

The Failures in the United States for the First Nine Months of the Year.

For the first nine months of 1876, says the report of Dun, Barlow & Co.'s agency, the number of failures in the United States was 7,050, with liabilities amounting to $156,272,800. The failures during the first nine months of 1875 were 5,334, with $131,172,503 liabilities. In the Dominion of Canada the failures for nine months were 1,256, with $17,786,150 liabilities. In the first nine months of 1875 there were in the Dominion 1,569 failures, with $21,911,544 liabilities.

It will create surprise, and some disappointment, says the agency, to learn that the failures in the United States for the third quarter, amounting in number to 2,450, show an increase over those of the second quarter of 656. It was hoped that the marked decline in the second quarter as compared with the first three months would be followed by a similar reduction in the number for the third quarter; but that was expecting perhaps too much. The improvement in business did not evince itself till two-thirds of the quarter had expired, and even then was too restricted to materially influence the affairs of those in an embarrassed position. The amount of liabilities, however, involved in the failures of the third quarter of the year shows a considerable decrease in proportion to the number of failures reported, as will be seen by the following. The annexed table shows the number of failures for each of the last seven quarters, with gross liabilities, and the average liabilities of each failure in each quarter:

Quarters of Year	1875. No. of Failures.	Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
First	2,806	$43,173,000	$21,782
Second	1,581	33,667,000	21,295
Third	1,771	54,328,000	30,676
Fourth	2,405	70,888,000	29,475
Quarter of Year	**1876. No. of Failures.**	**Liabilities.**	**Average Liabilities.**
First	2,806	$64,640,000	$23,038
Second	1,794	43,771,000	24 398
Third	2,450	47,857,371	19 533

Total number of failures in twenty-one months, 14,787, involving an indebtedness of $358,000,000—showing an average liability for each failure of $24,235, with an average number occurring each quarter of 2,112. It will therefore be seen that, while the quarter under review has been fruitful in the number of failures, to the extent of some 300 above the average, the average indebtedness of each of these failures has been some $5,000 less in the present than for the seven quarters. Instituting a comparison of the three months just closed with the same quarter last year, a similar conclusion holds good. The failures exceed in number for the last quarter, while the average liabilities are $19,000 for each failure, against $30,000 each for the third quarter of 1875. Two inferences may probably be drawn from these figures—one, that failures are more numerous among the smaller class of traders, and fewer large disasters are reported; and, second, that the lines of credit have been gradually lessened and indebtedness reduced, as there is certainly less lost by bad debts in proportion to the number who succumb.

Comparing the nine months elapsed of 1876 with the same period in 1875, as indicated by the table on the preceding page, the comparison is not very cheering. The figures show an increase of failures in number of 1,716 and a growth in liabilities of over $25,000,000. Were it not that other circumstances point to a more cheerful prospect, this revelation of a portion of our most recent history might well be disheartening.

But the indications are marked that an improved condition of trade generally prevails. Allowing for the exaggeration with which the first signs of a revival would naturally be enlarged upon, it is undeniable that in several of the great staples of business there is increased activity, with an improvement in values, sufficient to encourage the hope of profit. Consequent upon these indications, there is everywhere apparent a decided increase in confidence, and this most essential element toward the return of prosperity is very perceptibly gaining ground. It remains to be seen whether the gain in confidence is justified by the extent of the real and general improvement in business, or how much of the improved feeling is to be attributed to "the wish that is father to the thought."

It is, however, very certain that all the conditions favor a very considerable movement in those branches of trade based upon the necessities of the people, and especially in those articles which they eat, drink and wear. The stocks of these articles in the hands of those nearest the consumer had been reduced to a minimum, not only because of a lessened demand and a restricted purchasing power, but because of such a steady decline in prices, that to hold many goods was the surest way to lose money. Prices had reached a point at which production was profitless, resulting in lessened quantities produced. But the reaction has commenced. Thus demand, price and supply seemed on the lowest ebb, indicating as complete a reversal of the condition of things on the first of September, 1876, as compared with those of the same date in 1873, as it was possible to imagine. The oscillation of the pendulum has been complete, from high prices, large stocks, over-production, and forced demand on the one verge—to reduced values, smallest stocks, diminished production, and a consumption limited only by exact wants, on the offer. Now that the whole history of the past three years is spread before us, it is difficult to decide whether Scylla, on the one hand, or Charybdis, on the other, was the most fatal to the well being of the community. To attain the golden mean between the two extremes seems now not only possible, but increasingly probable. To render such an attainment possible, the hard times of the past three years have been endured; and if this point in our commercial history has been reached without serious disaster, there is ground for congratulation, aside from the positive signs of revival which the past month affords.

A Suggestion.

Great trouble and expense are frequently incurred in the prosecution of offences, says the *Sun*. Evidence is procured with difficulty, and a thousand impediments are interposed in the way of proof.

We have a suggestion to offer to district attorneys, the adoption of which would save them much labor and vexation: Whenever a man is indicted, at the same time get him nominated for a public office. Evidence will be forthcoming, and abundant, that he has committed every offense known to the law; and if the office be sufficiently high, the probabilities are that he will be shown to have invented several new crimes, heretofore unknown.

A PLAGUE STRICKEN CITY.—Savannah suffers from yellow fever as if it were the plague. A member of a relief association thus describes their work: We are feeding 15,000 persons and nursing about 7,000. The supplies of provisions and money sent us have enabled us to meet immediate wants, but we shall need all the aid you can give us until frost comes, to keep people from absolutely rotting in their houses or on the streets.

A BALL DRESS.—A Paris fashion writer describes a ball dress made entirely of flowers. The garment is really an overdress, although it is so long as to nearly cover the other. From beneath the edge falls some drooping flowers, like fuchsias, and covering the upper part, generally made of tinsilin, are flowers of one species or mixtures of all kinds.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A Bill of Fare for Eight Persons and How to Cook It.

Tomato soup.
Whitefish *a la Maitre d'Hotel*;
Hashed potatoes sautees.
Round of beef braise with glazed onions;
Stewed celery *a l'Espagnole*.
Roast plovers with cress;
Chicory salad.
Pots of custard with vanilla.

To make tomato soup: Clean and wash two gallons of raw tomatoes; break them open and put them in a saucepan, put on the fire, boil fifteen minutes and drain the water. In another saucepan put three ounces of butter, with two carrots, two onions and three ounces of ham, all cut in pieces, and a garnished bunch of parsley; fry slowly for fifteen minutes, add three tablespoonfuls of flour; mix well; add the tomatoes, with two quarts of veal broth, season with salt and white pepper, cook slowly for two hours, pass through a fine sieve, boil again, skim well, add a lump of butter, a little fine sugar, and serve with small square pieces of bread fried in butter.

To prepare whitefish *a la Maitre d'Hotel:* Have fish well cleaned, dried and split in two, season with salt and pepper, grease with sweet oil and broil of a nice color, serve with a *Maitre d'Hotel* sauce, made with butter, the juice of a lemon and chopped parsley.

To make hashed potatoes *sautees:* Have a sufficient quantity of cold, boiled and peeled potatoes; chop them fine, season with salt and pepper; put in a fryingpan four ounces of butter; warm it and the potatoes; fry them to a nice color; give the potatoes the form of a round omelet and serve.

To prepare round of beef with glazed onions: Have a piece of round beef of about ten pounds; prepare and cook it *a la mode*, but use no lard nor calf's feet; while the beef is cooking, select three dozen middle sized onions, well skinned but not scorched; put them in a saucepan with three ounces of butter and a little fine sugar; roll them in, fry slowly and cook for half an hour in a moderately hot oven; they ought to be of a rich yellow color; drain the butter and add to the onions two ladlefuls of strained gravy from the beef; put back in the oven till thoroughly cooked; when the beef is done, take it in a dish, pass the gravy through a fine strainer, reduce it and take out the grease, arrange the onions around the beef, pour some of the gravy over the whole and send the rest in a bowl.

To prepare stewed celery, have twelve large heads of celery, clear the green stems out, wash well, bleach or parboil in boiling water for five minutes, cool and drain on a cloth, cut them all of the same length, tie them in bunches of two with a string, put them in a saucepan with salt, pepper, a layer of salt pork and two ladlefuls off the top of the stock pot, a paper over, a cover on and cook slowly for an hour, then drain the celery on a sieve, take all the grease and lard out of the gravy and reduce it to a consistency, with a pint of *Espagnole* sauce, pass forcibly through a napkin, add a lump of butter, serve the celery on a dish and pour the sauce over.

Proportions for all kinds of custards: For a quart of milk put in a saucepan the yolks of eight eggs and two whole eggs, with five ounces of sugar, mix well with a wooden spoon, dilute with a quart of milk and pass through a fine strainer.

For pots or cups of custard with vanilla: Take the half of a vanilla bean, cut in pieces, infuse it with some of the milk on the side of the fire for half an hour, then mix with the preparation before straining it. Then fill eight or more custard pots or cups; put them in a saucepan with boiling water; put a cover on, and let simmer slowly and without boiling for about twenty minutes. When the custard is set firm take it out, wipe the cups and serve cold.—*World.*

Captured the Doctor.

A Sioux City doctor, who was out with horse and rifle on the trail of two escaped brigands the would-be Northfield bank robbers, was captured by them. He met the robbers about four o'clock. They asked him concerning the Northfield bank robbery—what he had heard about it, the number of pursuers, etc. He responded promptly, suspecting nothing. Suddenly a revolver was placed at his head, and the confession made that they were "two of the Northfield boys." He was made to dismount, and his horse appropriated. One of the two remarked: "You're the man we've been looking for; you've been following us, and we have a description of you." The description tallied in some respects. The doctor explained; gave his name as Manley; said he was then on his way to see a patient. The smaller of the two men went to a neighboring house, leaving the frightened doctor in the custody of the other. They asked of the lady of the house visited if she knew Dr. Manley. "Yes," was the reply, "and he is now on his way to meet Mrs. Mann, a few miles beyond." The confirmation of the doctor's story secured his safety from molestation, after consultation between the fiends. But he was made to undress and change clothing with the larger of the two men, and the doctor put his legs into a pair of pants six inches too long. The rubber coat torn by the charge of shot at Lake Crystal was exchanged for the new one the doctor wore. He was forced to remain with them until after dark, then one of them taking the frightened disciple of Æsculapius suddenly by the shoulder, turned him several times around, and said:

"Do you see that light?"

"Yes."

"You walk until you come to it, and do not dare to turn around."

The doctor walked, and never turned, though the light was nearly two miles distant.

A Military Prisoner.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, as one of the prison guards at the fort near Leavenworth, Kan., was taking his squad of five prisoners out to work in a garden not far distant from the prison, he noticed that one of them, a colored man, who had heretofore always been one of the first to be ready to go to work, and had his place generally in advance of the others, hung back and appeared to be waiting for something. He kept on with his squad, however, until the garden was reached, when the dilatory prisoner, taking advantage of a moment when his head was turned slightly to one side, sprang up beside him and flung a handful of pepper into his face, with the evident intention of blinding him, and darted away in a bunch of high weeds. His efforts were only partially successful, the pepper only getting into one of the eyes of the guard. The latter sprung upon a large log lying near by, and catching a glimpse of the head of the fugitive, quickly raised his shotgun, with which the guards are armed, and fired. He, keeping his position on the log, turned his weapon on the remaining prisoners and ordered them not to move, and there he stood until some of the other guards, who had been attracted by the shot, arrived, when it was discovered that the shot fired had taken effect in the back of the head of the escaping prisoner, causing instant death.

A Sensational Story.

A London journal gives an account of the marriage of a lovely and high born maiden to an elder son who had nothing but his fortune to recommend him. A few months after she eloped with an accomplished young man she had always loved, but whom her parents discouraged because he was a younger son. The pair fled to Italy, and lived upon the sale of her jewels. A child was born to them in Florence, and the husband, who had been waiting for his revenge, employed persons to steal the infant. This was done, and the parents of the child could not recover it because, being the offspring of the husband's lawful wife, he was legally entitled to its keeping. The lover had no remedy, and such was his remorse and sorrow that he soon died broken hearted. The guilty and unfortunate mother is in very delicate health, an outcast from the society she once adorned, and looks forward to the grave as the sole release from her woes.

The Centennial Medals.

Fac-simile of the medals presented by the Centennial commission to the exhibitors at the Exhibition.

Condition of the Crops.

August returns of the United States agricultural bureau indicate that the corn crop of the country was a full average, the deficiency in the great corn producing States of the Northwest being compensated by the superior conditions of the other sections. All the New England and Middle States fell off except Rhode Island and New Jersey. Insect injuries and premature frosts also affected the crop in some of the more northern counties. All of the South Atlantic States show an advance and a condition on the whole considerably above the average.

In the July report an improvement was noted in the condition of winter wheat, bringing it up to ninety-five. The August returns indicated that spring wheat yielded less than three-quarters of a crop. It was still further reduced during that month by insect ravages and unfavorable conditions of growth and ripening, so that the condition of the whole crop averages but eighty-one. In New England only the small crops of Massachusetts and Connecticut were in full condition. The grain did not fill well, and hence was short in both weight and bulk. In the Middle States the large crops of New York and Pennsylvania were below one hundred, the former twelve per cent. and the latter four per cent, New Jersey and Delaware indicate high condition, but their surplus is not sufficient to meet the deficiency of the two larger States. Maryland and Virginia are each two per cent. above one hundred, but the other South Atlantic States show a deficiency, which decreases with the latitude to a minimum of sixty-six in Georgia. The crop was very poor in all the Gulf States. All the States north of the Ohio river indicate low condition, ranging from eighty-nine in Ohio to fifty-eight in Wisconsin. Winter wheat was here considerably reduced by winter killing. West of the Mississippi the crop is also below one hundred, ranging from fifty-seven in Iowa to ninety-two in Missouri. The Pacific States were also below one hundred.

The condition of the oat crop, which averaged eighty-six on the first of August, declined to eighty-one on the first of September.

The condition of the rye crop is below one hundred in the great majority of the States.

The barley crop is in full condition or above in only a few States, viz.: Vermont, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The September returns of cotton, while averaging a higher condition than is usual in this month, are lower than those of August. This decline is usual; it is almost inevitable. In North Carolina the decline has been from ninety-six to ninety-three; South Carolina, ninety-seven to ninety-one; Georgia, 104 to ninety; Florida, eighty-nine to eighty-three; Alabama, 103 to eighty-three; Mississippi, ninety-two to eighty-seven; Texas, 106 to eighty-seven. In Tennessee and Arkansas the decline is but one per cent. In Louisiana there is a gain of one per cent.

The September potato returns report extensive injuries to the crop in August. The condition falls largely below one hundred in nearly all of the States producing heavy crops.

The number of stock hogs reported on the first of September is greater in the South than at the same period last year, and less in the central corn belt of the West. In the Eastern and Middle States the numbers are slightly reduced.

The returns from the several States for the condition of apples, September 1, give promise that on the whole a plentiful crop of excellent quality will be gathered.

Climate and Nerve Power.

Victories won by Americans in various sports which have been practiced longer and more carefully among other nations very naturally lead one to speculate on the causes lying back of such success, and an exchange says it is on account of climate and nerves. At Philadelphia there was a conspicuous example of what American nerves can do when put to the test. The American crews were cooler and more self-possessed at the starts, and in many instances fought the races through in what looked like nervous strength alone, in some cases beating better drilled opponents, in others coming close on their heels. The slow stroke, which in a short race is very trying to the nerves, was pulled more consistently by the home rowers than the foreigners. A boatman finds nothing more difficult than to persuade himself that a quicker and more violent stroke is not going to effect a greater speed in shell racing. Another surprising sight was the good stern race seams of the American crews could row. Of the foreigners, on the other hand, the chances were that if they got far in the rear they lost heart.

Even more noticeable than in rowing has been the triumph of nerve in rifle matches. It is that which won the Irish match last year, and that which drove the American team on the second day of the late international contest at Creedmoor to show themselves not disheartened by their inferior score of the first day, but only spurred on to winning in spite of everything. The Scotchmen, who were leaders at the close of the first day, could not stand the strain on their nerves. The responsibility of losing in the face of England and all her colonies was enough to make any man's hand tremble, and if a rifleman's hand trembles, it is all up with the score. The Australians also, who from the practice scores appeared to be the coming team, became demoralized, while the Irishmen improved as the match went on. With the Americans, however, there was a steady improvement from beginning to finish, as if danger and excitement steadied their hands. The man who made the worst score on the first day, and began his second day badly—the one who appeared the most frightened in the American team—saved himself toward the last by a great run of fives, one after the other. Probably this unenviable marksman had an attack of what hunters call buck fever.

How he Got a Coat to Fit Him.

A middle aged son of the Emerald Isle went into a Detroit clothing store the other day, and said he wanted a "good, chape coat." He was a big, round shouldered man, and his arms were almost as long as those of Sir Dan Donnelly, who could "button the extremities of his knee-breeches without stooping." The largest trade size of coats is No. 42, and the salesman took one of that size from the pile and tried it on his customer. It was too small every way, particularly in the sleeves. The cuffs were six inches above the wrists, and the customer said he felt like a pot of porridge that had boiled over. The salesman handed the coat to an assistant and said: "Bring here a forty-four coat." The assistant fumbled a little at the pile, and brought back the same coat. It was tried and rejected, the customer remarking: "Sure, if it wore that coat they'd be sayin' I was a gossoon that wasn't done growin'." "You are an awful big man," said the astute salesman, winking at his fellow clerk; "I'll try a No. 48 on you." "Make it forty-nine, for the honor of ould Ireland," said the patriotic Milesian. "Forty-nine was brought (the same coat) and also found too small. A Napoleonic look of decision illumined the face of the salesman as he confidently cried: "Bring here a fifty-two coat. I'm bound to fit you, anyhow." The identical coat was again tried on, and the customer appeared satisfied. "I never get sleeves long enough for me," said he, "but I'll get them lengthened out, and then they will be all right." He bought the coat.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad

As the janitor of one of the large New York public schools turned steam into the heating pipes, a misplaced joint in one of the rooms allowed the steam to escape in large volumes with a loud noise, which so frightened some little girls sitting near that they sprung to their feet crying "fire," and instantly several hundred children were flying panic stricken to the door, notwithstanding the efforts to control them made by the teachers. With the exception of a teacher, who was trampled on by the excited scholars, no one was injured..... Lauber's German restaurant, one of the most popular resorts in the Exhibition grounds at Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire after business hours. Loss, $25,000.....By the breaking of a wheel on the Candian Great Western railway the train was precipitated into a ditch, and five railway employees killed.....The third day of the Jerome Park races was largely attended, notwithstanding the damp weather and heavy track. The first race of one and one-half miles was contested by seven horses, and was won by Galway in 2:45¼. The grand national handicap, two miles and a quarter, was won by Vigil in 4.11. The third race was one of mile heats, best two in three—being won by Rhadamanthus in 1:47¼, 1:47.

A large wooden block in Waverley, N. Y., occupied by the *Enterprise* and numerous mercantile firms, was totally destroyed by fire.... A call has been issued for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November; half being coupon and the balance registered..... Nominations to Congress: Pennsylvania, eleventh district, David J. Waller, Rep.; New York, fifteenth, Stephen L. Mayhew, Dem.; Massachusetts, third, Benj. Dean, Dem.; Pennsylvania, fourteenth, Wm. B. Wilson, Dem.; twenty-first, Jacob Turney, Dem. .....The English minister at Constantinople has been instructed to see the sultan personally, and demand that the Bulgarian outrages cease, and that Turkey rebuild the houses destroyed and give succor to the destitute.....George Mellrath, a farm hand for Ambrose Crane, of Connecticut Farms, N. J., gathered toadstools, supposing them to be mushrooms, and the family partook of them, the consequence being that they were all made sick, and Misses Louisa Crane and Emma Baker, with Mellrath, died in terrible agony from the effects.....An engineer was killed, and a number of persons injured, by a train being thrown from the track near Geneseo, N. Y.....An Eastern train laden with soldiers from the Indianapolis reunion, collided with another near Greensburg, Ind., the conductor being killed, and many of the passengers and train hands injured.....Count Von Arnim has been sentenced by the Prussian court to one year's penal servitude.

The Chinese authorities have published an apology for the murder of Mr. Margary, the Englishman, and announce that the government will hereafter give protection to foreigners traveling in any part of the kingdom. ..... It is reported that ex-Sultan Murad is dying..... Baron Liegar, better known as Sir John Young, who was governor-general of Canada from 1868 to 1872, is dead..... Gen. Sherman and Secretary Cameron were thrown from a carriage in Illinois, but not severely hurt..... The bark Europa, long engaged in carrying petroleum across the ocean, was laid up at a New York wharf for repairs, and some sixty men, carpenters and calkers, sent into the hold to do the work. While thus engaged, fire from a candle caught some oakum and instantly the flames flashed along the oil-soaked woodwork, causing the workmen to make hasty retreat through the hatches. On their arrival at the wharf it was ascertained that six men were missing, and on the extinguishment of the flames their bodies were found, showing that they had been suffocated. One other man was fatally burned, but managed to escape through a porthole..... Nominations to Congress: Pennsylvania, eleventh district, David J. Waller, Rep.; fourteenth, Wm. B. Wilson, Dem.; J. W. Killinger, Rep.; New York, fourteenth, George M. Beebe, Dem.; sixteenth, Hamilton Harris, Rep..... At the Jerome park races Waco was the winner of the mile and an eighth dash in 2.00. Sultana won the annual sweepstakes in 3.56¾. The champagne stakes, three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds, was easily won by Rambant in 1.19¼. Picnic won the prize in the mile and three-quarter dash in 3.16¼. Of the eight contestants in the mile dash for three-year-old maidens, Outcast was successful in 1.48.

While three loaded cars were being hoisted from the slope of the Middle Lehigh colliery at New Boston the rope broke and the cars ran rapidly to the bottom. Four miners were killed.....A pair-oared, two-mile straightaway race at Greenwood lake, near New York, between Riley and Kennedy, of the Neptune club, Downs and Eustis, of the Atalantas, Smith and Eldred, of the Argonautas, was pulled amidst the utmost excitement; being won by the Neptune crew in 12:20½. Riley was the single scull champion at Saratoga, and Kennedy stroke of the famous Yale four at the international races..... A fire in Otis & Look's elevator at Cleveland completely destroyed it with the contents, and spreading consumed a steamboat depot, a hotel and several other buildings, aggregating a loss of $155,000; partially insured. At the same time the Second Congregational church caught from sparks and was totally destroyed. Loss, $70,000..... The President has pardoned Rhems, one of the Chicago whisky conspirators. ..... Incendiary fires in Pine Bluffs, Ark., destroyed three business blocks and several private dwellings. The losses will amount to $125,000.

During one night two incendiary conflagrations in Mobile, Ala., destroyed twenty-two buildings occupied as small stores or dwellings..... A haying party of twelve men was attacked by thirty Indians near Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, and one of the number severely wounded. After four hours' fighting the savages were driven off, two or three of them having been killed..... The Mississippi steamer Southern Belle with her entire cargo was burned just above Plaquemine. Several lives were also lost..... On the fifth day of the racing at Jerome park, Warlock won the mile and a quarter race for three-year-olds in 2:14, over eight contestants. The three-quarter dash for two-year-olds resulted in a victory for Oriole in 1:20¾. Vigil was the winner of the two-mile race in 3:40. Sister to Mercy took the purse in the mile race in 1:47..... The yellow fever is abating in Brunswick, Ga..... The Philadelphia Exhibition will positively be closed November 10th, as originally designed..... John D. Lee, the Mormon leader convicted of complicity in the horror known as the Mountain Meadow massacre, has been sentenced to be shot January 26th next—under the laws of the territory a condemned man has his choice of hanging, shooting or decapitation..... Nominations to Congress: New York, first district, John A. King, Rep.; Massachusetts, eleventh, C. D. Chapin, Dem.; Pennsylvania, sixteenth, John S. Mitchell, Rep., and Chas. Moore, Independent Temperance ..... A conflagration at Point Levy, Canada, destroyed seven dwellings..... The Philadelphia stock exhibit connected with the Exhibition show about nine hundred sheep and five hundred swine.

The Question of Baggage.

The impossibility of handling promptly and satisfactorily the huge quantity of cumbrous baggage that has been poured into Philadelphia, moves the *Ledger* to make these suggestions: The trunk or any other piece of luggage that cannot be carried in the hand by the visitor, and be in the railway car under the eye of the visitor while traveling, is a perpetual source of anxiety, disappointment, and vexation. Railway depots have pyramids of them, which the owners never see until about to return home. What can be carried in the hand: valise, the sachel, or with the wraps in the shawl strap, is all sufficient for visitors to the Centennial Exhibition. The prevailing style of dress in Philadelphia, at this time, is the dress that people travel in. It is recognized and encouraged as the proper thing for all occasions, whether for street dress, dinner dress, or evening dress, and it is universal at the Exhibition. Travelers and visitors are here in sufficient numbers to make the style. We repeat that no luggage is needed at this time for any purposes of etiquette or ceremony in Philadelphia beyond what visitors travel in and can carry in the sachel, valise, or shawl strap. Those who bring trunks are simply sowing for themselves the seeds for a big crop of delays, regrets, disappointments, and vexations.

Making Notes on the Centennial.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes: It is one of the amusements of the Exhibition to watch other people and catch expressions of delight, wonder or admiration excited by beautiful, rare or ingenious objects. Nearly every one, with notebook and pencil, takes down a few happy thoughts or ideas of what is before them, at the same time conveying to those who have not yet caught the fever, the impression that these notes are an evidence of hard study in the departments. A few days ago, while standing in a throng to look at some malchite marble ornaments, in the Russian department, I think, a pompous looking woman came along in a rolling chair and ordered her "driver," as she approached, to push in among the crowd so as to enable her to see. He informed her that such a proceeding was against the rules and might cost him his situation, but as his passenger insisted he secured for her the desired advantage, and when all was settled and the surging crowd had come to the conclusion that she must be a princess *incognito*, born to rule, this interesting personage took her morocco notebook and gold pencil to make the following memorandum: "Russian department—green things."

Only this and nothing more. Then the chariot moved on. To her there was but one remarkable feature in the Russian exhibition, and her ideas on this were pretty well condensed on paper.

Luck in Odd Numbers.

Gibson, the famous sculptor, had a curious faith in mystic numbers, in three and seven especially. J. H. Freeman, in *Appletons' Journal*, relates a story of this peculiarity told him by Miss Harriet Hosmer, Gibson's favorite pupil. She had arranged a journey with him to Switzerland, and they had fixed to meet at the railway station in the morning. Gibson had brought his valise, carpet bag and a hat box. As they were quitting the baggage-room for the cars, Miss Hosmer observed that Gibson was forgetting his hat box. She caught it up to give it to him, when the cover fell off and she perceived it was empty, "You are leaving your hat behind you," said she, "for it is not in your box." "No," he replied, "I did not intend to bring it." "Oh," responded she, "I suppose you intend to buy a new one, and have brought your case to save purchasing another." "No, I have plenty of hats." "Well, then, in the name of common sense, why do you bring this unnecessary incumbrance?" "Well, you see, Miss Hatty, my valise counts one, my carpet bag makes two, and I bring my hat box to complete the trio. I always travel with three pieces."

A Word to the Wise.

The ties that connect business men with the public—advertising.

Judicious advertising always pays.

If you have a good thing, advertise it. If you haven't, don't.

If you don't mean to mind your own business, it will not pay to advertise.

Never run down your opponent's goods in public. Let him do his own advertising.

It's as true of advertising as of anything else in this world—if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

You can't eat enough in one week to last a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan either.

A large advertisement once, and then discontinued, creates the impression that the man has fizzled.

Injudicious advertising is like fishing where there's no fish. You need to let the lines fall in the right place.

If you can arouse curiosity by an advertisement, it is a great point gained. The fair sex don't hold all the curiosity in the world.

People who advertise only once in three months forget that most folks can't remember anything longer than about seven days.

The man or woman who has not heard of Merchant's Gargling Oil is poorly posted indeed. Perhaps no article ever manufactured for the cure of man and beast, has done more good, or gained a wider celebrity, than this. It is sold the world over, and wherever it is used there is but one opinion in regard to it, and that is the highest man can bestow. For diseases in cattle and horses it is invaluable. It is a liniament that does up its work speedily and effectually, and leaves limb and body sound and healthy. Whole columns might be written in its praise, without exhausting its merits. It is manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., and is sold by all druggists.—*Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Sunday Courier.*

AN ADDRESS.—O'Connor Power, M. P., is on his way to the United States for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory centennial address to President Grant on behalf of the Irish people. Ireland seems determined to acknowledge, as far as utterance can convey, the warmth of her affection for the country which has given a home to so many millions of her children.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is said to have spent $50,000 in advertising the past two years, and by the looks of the newspapers throughout the United States, we should say it would take as much to go round this year. And to cap the climax the proprietors have announced their paper at $1.00 a year. How it is done is a mystery, unless they have more than "a barrel of money" to give away. We believe, however, it is the theory of the publishers that all they ask of the reader is to pay for the white paper and postage; for their labor, when the paper reaches 100,000 or more circulation, their advertising will pay the profit. While they are building up the paper they do not solicit advertising, and hence the readers get a great paper for $1.00 that is worth $3.00. As the publishers have the money, no doubt they will succeed. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill., inclosing $1.00 for subscription and fifteen cents for postage.—*Chicago Times.*

The very highest award that the Centennial commission can confer upon any exhibitor, a diploma of honor and medal of merit, has been granted to I. L. Cragin & Co., Phila., for the celebrated Dobbins' Electric soap.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. A.

This company is one of the strongest and most prosperous of our life institutions. It has the largest amount of assets and the largest amount of insurance of any company of its age; was organized in 1868 by practical insurance men, and its insurance business is now under the same management. It has a surplus of $1,319,952; ratio of assets to liabilities are 153 per cent. It has the largest capital of any company in the country. It has paid for losses during the eight (8) years of its existence $1,314,383.70. Its assets are strongly secured, largely by approved bonds and mortgages. Its premiums are remarkably low, and its policy contracts simple and definite. It is a strong stock company, and offers inducements superior to many companies, and equal to those of any. Agents wanted in every town in the Northern States. For agencies or policies, apply at New York office, 409 Broadway.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers, and first families in the country.

Dare not to Trifle with a Cough.

It is inviting death when safety is within reach. Stop the cough, heal the lungs, remove all irritation from the windpipe, relieve the difficulty of breathing with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. A few doses will effect a perfect cure. Pike's Toothache Drops cure